FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BTA ANNOUNCES SFRY CANCELING BORDER MEETINGS

AU161559 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] BTA has announced the following: For several years, annual mass rallies of the border population have taken place in approximately 10 or 15 border settlements along the Bulgarian-Yugoslav border. These rallies have asserted themselves as successful forms of mutual relations and of consolidating friendship and comradeship between the peoples of the two neighboring countries.

To our surprise, the Yugoslav authorities one-sidedly prohibited the population in the area of Delcevo, in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, from participating in a rally at the Bulgarian town of Similti, situated in Bliagoevgrad Okrug, which was scheduled to take place on 13 September 1981, according to a mutual agreement. On 14 September it was announced that the citizens of Berovo in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, as well, will not take part in the rally scheduled to take place in the Bulgarian town of Sandanski on 20 September.

The Bulgarian side has always positively evaluated these joint rallies and continues to do so. This is why the Bulgarian side is in favor of expanding and intensifying this traditional form of direct contact between citizens in future. Obviously, however, mutual contacts between the population on both sides of the Bulgarian-Yugoslav border are not in accord with the taste of certain circles in Yugoslavia.

TANCHEV RECEIVES POLISH PEASANT PARTY DELEGATION

AU161555 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] Permanent Board, received the visiting group of high-ranking functionaries of the Presidium of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party [ZSL] provincial committees, who are paying a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the BNAU Permanent Board. The meeting took place at the Aleksandur Stamboliyski Memorial Home. Comrade Petur Tanchev briefed the guests on our country's successes in building a developed socialist society. The Polish guests stated that the ZSL, together with the PZPR, will cooperate in order to overcome the present disturbances in their country. They assured that Poland will remain a strong and sound link in the socialist community. Questions pertaining to further developing cooperation between the two fraternal parties were discussed during the meeting.

WORKERS DENOUNCE POLISH SOLIDARITY AT RALLY

AU161848 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] At a rally today, the collectives of the Gabrovo "Burya" textile plant and the workers of the "People's Furniture" plant in Kyustendil sent a letter to the Polish workers. These letters point out that the working people in both enterprises have learned with anger and sorrow about the attempts of counterrevolutionary forces, especially after the Solidarity congress, to disorganize Poland's economy and to discredit the results of the heroic struggles waged by the Polish workers class which revived the country from the ruin and devastation of World War II. The letters express confidence that the working people in Poland will succeed in truly recognizing the face of this organization's leaders, and that Poland will arise, united, in the struggle against counterrevolutionary forces to defend the great cause of socialism.

BTA COMMENTS ON HAIG'S WEST BERLIN SPEECH

AU160935 Sofia BTA in English 0818 GMT 16 Sep 81

[BTA observer Todor Stoyanov commentary: "The Tempest Sower Reaps Wrath in Western Europe"]

[Text] Sofia, 16 Sep (BTA)--The fact is irrefutable and illustrative too for the sentiments of the people in Western Europe: In the centre of the continent Mr Haig encountered disapproval, wrath and hostility expressed in the severest of forms.

Casting himself in the role of philosopher of his time, a role beyond his abilities, Mr Alexander Haig plunged deeper into the reckless policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union, of armament and re-armament and super-armament. And in this way he once again demonstrated a lack of understanding for the world on behalf of which he was trying to speak at the time of his tour.

The speech of Mr Haig in West Berlin and the statements he made before journalists, represent the culmination of rudeness and threats towards Moscow, the highest peak of anti-Sovietism ever registered in the American official statements after Mr Reagan's coming to the White House.

Mr Haig shrugged a cold shoulder in derision of the public's sentiments and threw a new pack of false cards in the dangerous game of cold war. Disregarding the well-known fact that his own country used chemical weapons against the Vietnamese, he ungroundedly accused the Soviet Union of having used chemical weapons in southwestern Asia and Afghanistan. The most stupendous point in the statement of Mr Haig, is how even the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL described the allegations of the general.

Refracted through such a prism, the present tour of the American secretary of state can be assessed as an apogee of the policy of confrontation and cold war. But the results as expected by Washington would problably have a somewhat modest nature, because West Berlin has both interests of its own and political circles who analyse realistically and sober-mindedly the situation in the world today, especially the situation in Europe.

Indisputable is the conclusion that the visit of the secretary of state spells the beginning of a major American diplomatic offensive in Western Europe. Indisputable are also the wrathful demonstrations against Mr Haig and the doctrine whose exponent he is. And when we realize the Washington offensive, we cannot but notice the counter-offensive of the peace-loving forces against the new missiles and the neutron bomb, against the policy of apocalypse coming from across the Atlantic.

The hostility with which General Haig was met in West Berlin is an indicative phenomenon: It shows that the cold war and its proponents will encounter on their way the growing resistance put up by the millions in West Europe.

And this is a major fact. A fact to be reckoned with. The governments of Western Europe must reckon with it for they would certainly not like to come up to a dramatic break with their peoples.

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT BY TURKEY'S OZAL

Tours Powerplants

AU121935 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 12 Sep (BTA)--A Turkish delegation led by Mr Turgut Ozal, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, arrived here today. At the Kapitan Andreevo Frontier Point the guests were welcomed by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria.

In the afternoon the delegation visited the "Maritsa-East" economic mining and energy combine near Stara Zagora. The guests toured the "Maritsa-East-Three" thermo-electric power station.

At the ensuing meeting Mr Dimitur Iliev, deputy-minister of Bulgarian energetics, informed the guests of the chief trends in the progress of the Bulgarian energetics.

The guests were made familiar with the use of the local energy resources in the generation of electricity, with the technology and the scheme of the low-calorie lignite coal direct burning in the "Maritsa-East-Three" thermo-electric powerplant, with the long-term plans for the development of the "Maritsa-East Complex" and with the solving of the problem for effective use of all energy resources in Bulgaria in which the guests evinced special interest.

The delegation continues its visit in the town of Plovdiv.

Received by Lukanov 14 Sep

AU141505 Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 14 Sep (BTA)--Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, had talks with Mr Turgut Ozal, deputy chairman of Turkey's Council of Ministers. In a friendly atmosphere information of the state of the two countries' economic cooperation was exchanged and concrete measures related to its further promoting were discussed.

It was pointed out that Mr Turgut Ozal's visit here will contribute to the favourable development of the economic ties between the two neighbouring countries, to the cooperation between Bulgaria and Turkey.

Mr Vasil Tsanov, minister of transport, deputy ministers, official figures accompanying the Turkish guest attended the talks.

Economic Talks End 15 Sep

AU151542 Sofia BTA in English 1540 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 15 Sep (BTA)--Mr Turgut Ozal, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Turkey, is on visit here from September 12, this year, at the invitation of the deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, Mr Andrey Lukanov. In the past four days the guest has visited many industrial, agricultural and tourist sites. Today Mr Andrei Lukanov and Mr Turgut Ozal signed a memorandum on their talks.

It is noted in the document that the talks have proceeded in a friendly and sincere atmosphere. It is also pointed out that the possibilities for continuing the existing economic cooperation on a long-term and stable basis, in the spirit of goodneighbourliness, have been discussed.

The two sides have expressed satisfaction with the development of the trade contacts. Along with this it has been noted that this cooperation is still not up to the existing economic possibilities of the two countries. It is planned for Bulgaria to export to Turkey metallurgical products, products of the chemical and petrochemical industry, mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering. Her imports from Turkey will include cotton, seeds, citrus fruit, building materials and light industry goods.

Measures have been outlined for the advancement of the industrial and technological cooperation in all spheres of mutual interest, namely in agriculture, the food industry, power generation, transport communications and tourism. The two sides intend to appear jointly on third markets, as well as to found joint enterprises.

Received by Zhivkov 15 Sep

AU151913 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Turgut Ozal, deputy premier of the Republic of Turkey, in Sofia today. In a friendly atmosphere, a useful and constructive talk was held on the state and future prospects of bilateral economic relations between the two countries. Satisfaction was expressed regarding the development of such relations.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed the readiness of Bulgaria to intensify relations with Turkey on a long-term and solid basis, taking into consideration the economic structures of the two countries. He pointed out the willingness of the Bulgarian people and Government to develop good-neighborly cooperation and to work for peace in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world, Turgut Ozal [passage indistinct]. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, gave a luncheon in honor of Turgut Ozal, deputy premier of Turkey. The luncheon, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by comrades Andrey Lukanov and Milko Balev, by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, as well as Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by Turkish Ambassador Yildirim Keskin.

Delegation Departs 16 Sep

AU162006 Sofia BTA in English 1913 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Khaskovo, 16 Sep (BTA)--The delegation led by Mr Turgut Ozal, deputy chairman of Turkey's Council of Ministers, left Bulgaria today.

In Khaskovo the guests were shown round the chemical mechanical engineering combined works and were made familiar with the prospects to its development. Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Turkey's ambassador to Bulgaria, Mr Vildirim Keskin, were also present.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CHILE CP LEADER CORVALAN

AU161841 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov received the visiting Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, in Sofia today. During the meeting, which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere, the two leaders briefed each other on the tasks which their two parties are dealing with at the present stage of development, and discussed topical issues of the international communist and workers movement and international affairs.

The two party leaders expressed their deep concern at recent aggravation of the international atmosphere, caused primarily by U.S. imperialism. They sharply denounced the aggressive policy of the United States and categorically rejected the decision of the U.S. administration to begin production of the deadly neutron weapon, which is confronting peace in the world with serious, new ordeals. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Luis Corvalan stressed the firm resolve of the BCP and the Chilean Communist Party to pursue the unrelenting struggle for the consolidation of world peace and security, and for the preservation and intensification of detente.

TODOROV LEADS PARLIAMENTARY GROUP TO ROMANIA

15 Sep Departure

AU150849 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] At the invitation of Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania and candidate-member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and National Assembly chairman, departed for Bucharest on 15 September.

The delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and State Council deputy chairman, and National Assembly deputy chairmen.

Activities in Bucharest

AU162008 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Sep (BTA)--The second day of the official and friendly visit of the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, led by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, to Romania, started with a visit to the Town People's Council of Bucharest.

Mr Georgj Pana, chief mayor of Bucharest, made the Bulgarian parliamentarists familiar with the state and the prospects of the Romanian capital's development, with the ways in which the questions related to the supply of the population, the housing construction, the towns transport network, the urban planning, etc. are resolved.

At the meeting a place of prominence was given to the possibilities of expanding the cooperation between the Sofia Municipal People's Council and the Bucharest Town Municipal Council. Mr George Pana who is also the first secretary of the Bucharest Town Council of the Romaian Communist Party reported on the tasks facing the communists of the capital in implementing the decisions taken by the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

In the afternoon the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation met Mr Emilian Dobrescu, chairman of the Romanian part of the joint Bulgaro-Romanian government economic and techno-scientific cooperation commission. He informed the Bulgarian parliamentarians of some key aspects of the present Romanian five-year period giving reasons for the necessity of the structural changes which have been imposed. At the meeting satisfaction was expressed with the ascending development of Bulgaro-Romanian cooperation in implementing the agreements reached at top level by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu. Some topical questions related to this cooperation's development and prospects were also discussed.

AFGHAN FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU141948 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 14 Sep (BTA)--Today a delegation of the National Fatherland Front of Afghanistan arrived to Bulgaria for the first time. The delegation is led by Mr (Mohammad Nasim Joya), secretary and member of the Presidium of the front's Executive Committee.

The members of the Afghan Fatherland Front evinced interest in the rich historical experience Bulgaria's Fatherland Front has accumulated so far both in mobilizing the progressive and democratic forces in this country until the victory of the socialist revolution and in building the socialist society.

Today the delegation met Mr Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front who expressed his confidence that this first contact is to spell the beginning of the two organisations' close cooperation.

Mr (Mohammad Nasim Joya) talked about the situation in Afghanistan. He said that the efforts of the counterrevolutionaries aimed to undermine the revolutionary process in that country are becoming ever more unsuccessful. The people is rallying still closer round the course outlined by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Consolidating the people's unity has also turned into a premise for setting up the National Fatherland Front on June 15, 1981, Mr (Joya) underlined.

During their ten-day stay here the guests are to visit a number of the Fatherland Front's county committees and will get familiar with the activity and tasks facing the organization.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA 16 SEP

AU162013 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 16 Sep (BTA)--A delegation of the Patriotic Revolution Front of Nicaragua arrived here today. It includes one representative each of the four organisations included in the front: the Sandinista National Liberation Front, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, the Independent Liberal Party and the People's Social Christian Party.

The purpose of the visit is that the representatives of the Patriotic Front of the revolution establish official contacts with Bulgaria's Fatherland Front. This is the second contact they establish after their relations with the front of the German Democratic Republic.

Today, at their first meeting with Mr Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, the guests stated their wish to become familiar with the experience of the most popular Bulgarian organisation and to make use of it in their activity in accordance with the conditions specific for their country.

They pointed out that the task of the patriotic fron is to defend, develop and strengthen the Nicaraguan revolution and to ensure the process of socio-economic reforms in Nicaragua.

The representatives of the Nicaraguan front expressed their gratitude to Bulgaria for her solidarity shown both during the liberation struggle and now, too, in the building of the new life.

They also expressed their wish to become familiar with Bulgaria's achievements in the years of building up the socialist society.

ZHIVKOV GREETS ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU ON ANNIVERSARY

AU151640 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, has sent a message Administrative Council and commander in chief of Socialist Ethiopia's Revolutionary Army, on the seventh anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

The Bulgarian communists and people are following with great attention and cordially greet the successes of your people, achieved in the sharp struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction, and in implementing the ideals of the Ethiopian national-democratic revolution which opened a new page in your country's history, the message reads.

The message expresses confidence that the friendly relations between the two countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue to develop steadily on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Socialist Ethiopia, and that the friendly relations between the BCP and the Commission on Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia will continue to strengthen to the benefit of the two countries and peoples and in the interest of detente, peaceful development of nations, cooperation and world social progress.

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS SIWAK WARSAW PRESS CONFERENCE

AU161258 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 81 p 7

[CTK report: "Resolute Rejection: Industrial Branch Trade Union Members Disagree With 'Solidarity' Provocation"]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 September (CTK report)--At a press conference in Warsaw on Monday Albin Siwak, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Main Administration of the construction industry and communal building workers trade union, and other representatives of this Industrial Branch Trade Union, acquainted foreign journalists with a statement in which the trade union leadership, on behalf of more than half a million members, resolutely rejects the so-called appeal of the "Solidarity" congress to the peoples of Eastern Europe as an impermissible and unprecedented interference in the internal affairs of socialist states.

In connection with the unambiguously antisocialist nature of the "Solidarity" congress, Albin Siwak stressed that the party and state organs should undertake measures against this act. He pointed out that "Solidarity" clearly exceeds the framework of its statutes as well as the legal norms of the Polish People's Republic, something that cannot be tolerated.

The people are disappointed and indignant at the first round of the "Solidarity" congress and the first few spontaneous protest meetings are being held. A. Siwak also noted that many "Solidarity" members are sharply dissociating themselves particularly from the "appeal."

The representatives of the trade union of construction industry and communal building workers stated that in connection with the dangerous development in "Solidarity" more and more people are returning to the Industrial Branch Trade Unions. They demonstrated this by the example of their trade union, which now has more than half a million members, that is, roughly 200,000 more than at the beginning of this year.

PRACE DENOUNCES SOLIDARITY CONGRESS 'APPEAL'

AU151445 Prague PRACE in Czech 12 Sep 81 p 2

[M. Sulkova-Zitkova article: "Solidarity's Outrageousness Knows No Limits: We Do Not Care for Advice"]

[Text] The first round of the "Solidarity" congress in Gdansk took twice as long as expected and was marked by anything but those things that should be law for a trade union organization in a socialist country--a discussion of the justified interests of the working people and of their active participation in the construction of the country.

What then happened at the congress and what resolutions did it adopt?

As far as the first item is concerned even the reporters of bourgeois information media who attended the congress were taken aback by the chaos, bickering and political irresponsibility that were the order of the day. There was the political careerism of the officials, merciless fights among them, and a struggle for posts and incomes broke out among them at any opportunity. As always in the past "Solidarity" avoided the serious problems which today's Poland must solve. At this congress, too, it was unable to agree on a single document that would constructively respond to the country's economic problems. On the contrary, the measures of the PZPR and government to normalize the situation were sharply attacked and in essence "Solidarity" has thus thrown down the gauntlet to both the Polish party and government: Either Solidarity's demands are accepted or there will be confrontation. And the demands involve the elimination of socialist ownership in the country and the establishment of conditions for a renewal of the private capitalist management system.

But "Solidarity" has dared to go even farther. It decided that it would act beyond its own borders. The Gdansk congress proclaimed a so-called "appeal to the peoples of East Europe." This implies an open appeal to struggle against the socialist system in the other socialist countries, to struggle using the same methods and means that "Solidarity" is using in Poland. The organization that clamored so much for freedom, independence, noninterference, independence of decisions, is now interfering directly in a flatfooted, rude manner in the internal affairs of socialist states, of the countries which are firmly standing on the side of socialist Poland.

And what does "Solidarity" recommend to us? The same debacle, economic and overall decline, rapid growth of crime, bigotry and a number of other forms of destruction which it has caused in Poland under effective guidance from the West. Should we possibly look forward to the working people in towns roaming the villages for a little bit to eat and to private farmers demanding the abolition of the money system and the bartering of foodstuffs directly for industrial products instead? Should we look forward to unemployment, factories and other production facilities being closed? Should we accustom ourselves to the idea of our streets becoming dangerous, the state organs searching for hundreds of runaway convicts, the defenders of public order being almost lynched by rabid throngs of drunkards? What brazenness and conceit are necessary for someone who is spreading such a poison in his own country to even wish to export it and to instigate others in other, even fraternal countries!

The PZPR daily TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that "Solidarity's" appeal is an "appeal for a change of the present social structures in other countries of real socialism." This is an accurate description. All that remains is to add that this way "Solidarity" has become a public partner of the Western diversionist centers. It may extend its hand to "Free Europe" and others of its ilk but never to an honest working man. Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party and a leading expert in the methods of struggle of present imperialism against the socialist countries, wrote in his book "Imperialism Today" that, for imperialism, attacks against socialism from the latter's own camp are always of a much greater significance than direct imperialist attacks. Reviewed from this viewpoint, the "appeal" is also accomplishing the dirtiest task vis-a-vis the international communist and workers movement. Will there be any reward for this?

When evaluating the document from a foreign policy viewpoint, the "Solidarity" leadership has with this act taken a stand against the basic principles of Polish foreign policy, which is based on the alliance and fraternal harmonious cooperation with the socialist countries. Just as the "Solidarity" leadership cherishes ambitions to reverse the socialist development of Poland, it is also synchronizing its steps on the international scene, preparing its "entry" into that scene as a component part of the overall struggle for seizing power.

When assessing the "appeal" from the viewpoint of Poland's security and independence, we arrive at no less important conclusions. The document is addressed to those countries, first and foremost the USSR, that are friendly with Poland and constitute the guarantee of its independence--that is, those countries, as TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, that are helping Poland and whose assistance Poland essentially needs. In its announcement yesterday the Polish minister of foreign affairs termed the "appeal" an act that harms the national interests of the Polish People's Republic and emphasized that "its initiators failed to grasp the basic interests of the people and state. They have failed to understand the mutual relationship between the forces and systems of bonds which safeguard the stabilization in Europe and Europe's peaceful future."

To what extent was the "Solidarity" congress representative of the Polish working people when it dares to go that far? There were infinitesimally few workers delegates in Gdansk. Practically nothing of their positions became known to the public. The vast majority of the congress participants was made up of workers of the hired apparatus of "Solidarity" with the participation of counterrevolutionary KOR groups and of the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland, of agents of imperialist intelligence services and various provocateurs. And such a "meeting" took the liberty to abuse the name of the Polish working people and to call for the overthrow of socialism not only at home but also everywhere....

CHNOUPEK HAS TALK WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR BOTVIN

LD161346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador in Czechoslovakia, in the Cernin Palace in Prague today. In a cordial and friendly talk, they reviewed certain questions pertaining to bilateral cooperation and topical problems of current international developments.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON HUSAK VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

AU151318 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Sep 81 pp 1,2

[Text of CSSR-Ethiopian Joint Communique on the 10-13 September Official Friendly Visit to Ethiopia by a CSSR Party and Government Delegation]

[Text] A CSSR party and state delegation, led by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, paid an official friendly visit to socialist Ethiopia from 10 to 13 September 1981 at the invitation of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia.

A cordial reception was accorded to Comrade Husak and the members of his entourage, which reflects the warm friendship of the Czechoslovak and Ethiopian people and the existing mutual cooperation between the two countries. During their stay in Addis Ababa, Comrade Husak and members of his delegation attended as guests of honor the celebrations of the seventh anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

During the visit Comrades Gustav Husak and Mengistu H. Mariam conducted talks on bilateral relations and cooperation, and on the main international questions of interest to both sides.

The talks were attended for the Czechoslovak side by: Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR deputy premier; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of foreign affairs; Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade; Miloslav Blahnik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief of the general staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army; Vratislav Vajnar, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary; and Libor Pecl, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to socialist Ethiopia. For the Ethiopian side by: Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, secretary general of the PMAC and member of the COPWE Executive Committee; Berhanu Bayeh, member of the PMAC standing committee and of the Executive Committee of the COPWE Central Committee and head for foreign relations [as published]; (Addis Tedla), member of the PMAC standing committee, of the COPWE Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Supreme Council for Development Campaign and Central Planning [title as published]; Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs and member of the COPWE Central Committee; Tesfaye Dinka, minister of industry and member of the COPWE Central Committee; Wollie Chekol, minister of external trade; Brig Gen Haile Giorgis Habte-Mariam, in the function of deputy minister, chief of the general staff of armed forces and member of the COPWE Central Committee; (Mengistu Gemecu), member of the PMAC and of the COPWE Central Committee and special adviser to the PMAC chairman; Tekeze-Shoa Aytenfiso, deputy minister of mines, energy and water resources; and Berhanu Jember, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of socialist Ethiopia to the CSSR.

The highest representatives of the CSSR and socialist Ethiopia informed one another about the internal developments in their countries.

Comrade G. Husak informed Comrade Mengistu H. Mariam about the results and conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and about the extensive social activity and commitment of the Czechoslovak working people for the further political, economic and social development of the CSSR.

Comrade Mengistu H. Mariam expressed profound gratitude for the international solidarity and support extended by the CSSR to the people and the government of socialist Ethiopia in consolidating the accomplishments of the revolution and defending the unity and territorial integrity of the country.

Comrade Mengistu H. Mariam welcomed the successes of the CSSR's working people, accomplished under the CPCZ leadership, in building an advanced socialist society and expressed appreciation of the CSSR foreign policy and its contribution to reducing international tension.

Comrade Mengistu H. Mariam informed Comrade Husak about the progress achieved in the current stage of the Ethiopian revolution, as well as about the manysided efforts which the government and the people of socialist Ethiopia have been making in the field of economic and social development, in the struggle against illiteracy and building the firm foundations of socialism.

Comrade G. Husak highly valued the successes achieved by the Ethiopian people under the leadership of the PMAC in carrying out the key social and economic changes in Ethiopia, and the struggle of the Ethiopian people to defend and consolidate their revolutionary accomplishments and defend their independence, national unity and territorial integrity against domestic subversive forces and external aggression, fanned and supported by imperialism and reactionary forces.

Comrade G. Husak reaffirmed the full support and solidarity of the Czechoslovak people, party and government with the Ethiopian revolution, and expressed a full support for socialist Ethiopia's efforts to liquidate illiteracy and for economic and cultural development.

Comrade G. Husak highly valued the establishment of the COPWE and the results of its first congress, which was held in June 1980, as well as the results of the two plenary sessions of its Central Committee.

He further highly valued the solidarity and support which socialist Ethiopia extends to all forces in Africa and throughout the world which are fighting against imperialism, colonialism, expansionism, racism and apartheid. He expressed appreciation of the significant and active role played by socialist Ethiopia in the United Nations, in the OAU and in the Nonaligned Movement.

Comrade G. Husak welcomed socialist Ethiopia's peace efforts and initiatives aimed at establishing stability and good neighborly relations in the area, which can serve as inspiration for other African states with the aim of refraining from mutual interference in internal affairs.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that traditional friendly relations exist between the CSSR and socialist Ethiopia and expressed their firm determination to further strengthen political, economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries by signing a treaty on friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and socialist Ethiopia. Further, they signed a consular accord between the CSSR and socialist Ethiopia.

The two highest state representatives assessed in detail the current international situation and noted with satisfaction their full unanimity of views on the main questions.

Comrade Gustav Husak and Comrade Mengistu H. Mariam noted in agreement that the maneuvers of imperialism and international reaction, attempting to reverse the process of detente, have led to a general deterioration of the international situation. They expressed their indignation at the recent decision of the new U.S. administration to manufacture, stockpile and deploy neutron weapons and depicted it as an irresponsible and regrettable attempt to upset the military balance, escalate the arms race and in this manner to jeopardize world peace and security. Therefore the two highest representatives emphatically stressed that is is absolutely essential to maintain and strengthen the process of detente, which should be extended to all spheres, including the military sphere, thus banning the threat of nuclear war.

In view of the recent deterioration of the international situation, the two sides expressed their concern over the dangerous decision about the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in some Western European countries and called for its rescission. In this connection they reaffirmed their conviction that the path of negotiations corresponds to the interests of European security and peaceful cooperation, and that it is necessary to achieve concrete and positive results at the Madrid meeting of the participants in the Helsinki conference.

The two sides stressed the need to make every effort to halt the feverish armament. In this connection they also expressed their full support for the UN declaration on international cooperation to achieve the goals of disarmament, whose consistent implementation could significantly assist these efforts.

The two sides declared that the interference of imperialism and of the forces of international reaction in the affairs of Africa constitutes a grave threat to the unity and solidarity of nations of that continent in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. For this reason they stressed the necessity of strengthening the coordination of common standpoints and actions of African states with the socialist community and peace-loving forces of the world.

In assessing the situation in the Horn of Africa, the two sides agreed that ending subversive activity and other hostile acts, as well as respecting the existing internationally recognized borders, respecting sovereignty, tertitorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs are a vitally important prerequisite for maintaining peace and security in that area and throughout the world. The CSSR voiced its full support for the conclusions of the latest OAU summit on the situation in the Horn of Africa, which reaffirmed the principle of the inviolability of state borders.

In this connection, the two sides condemned the establishment of American military bases in Somalia, a matter that constitutes a direct and serious threat to Ethiopia, as well as to peace and security in the entire area, and called for them to be speedily dismantled.

The two sides emphasized the necessity of transforming the Red Sea into a zone of peace free from imperialist interference, and called for its peaceful utilization for the benefit of the coastal states on the basis of the principles of good neighborliness, peaceful cooperation and noninterference in internal affairs, due consideration being paid to the interest of international navigation.

The two sides appealed for respect for the UN declaration on the Indian Ocean being a zone of peace. They view with grave concern the current stepped up militarization of this region on the part of imperialism and its reactionary allies.

The two sides highly valued the role played by the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, racism and apartheid, and in strengthening national independence, peace and progress in the world.

They condemned the intrasigence and arrogance of the racist and terrorist regime in Pretoria, which is to blame for the failure of the Geneva negotiations on the independence of Namibia, conducted under the auspices of the United Nations, and called for the adoption and strict observance of mandatory sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime. They further condemned the joint course of the U.S. Government and of the Government of the racist South Africa, which is preventing the early implementation of the Security Council's resolutions and other UN resolutions on ending the illegal occupation of Namibia by the occupation forces of the racist Republic of South Africa. The two sides--in accordance with the stance of the United Nations and the OAU--express their solidarity with and support for SWAPO--the sole legal representative of the people of Namibia.

The two sides also condemned the continuing aggression of the racist Republic of South Africa against the frontline states, particularly the latest extensive attack on the People's Republic of Angola, carried out with arrogance and contempt for world public opinion, which vehemently protests against these repeated aggressions.

With regret and categoric condemnation they noted the benign attitude toward and support of some Western countries, especially the U.S. Government, for the Pretoria regime, to which they attribute the continuing aggression against independent African states.

The two sides expressed their grave concern over the situation in the Middle East, which has been created as a consequence of the continuing aggressive Israeli anti-Arab policy, supported by the United States. They again noted that the Middle East problem must be resolved comprehensively on the foundation of a complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, the application of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their legitimate right to self-determination and the establishment of their own state, and the recognition of the right of all states in the region to independent existence within secure borders.

The two highest representatives expressed their fraternal solidarity with and full support for the government and the heroic people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in their struggle to safeguard the independence and territorial integrity and preserve the accomplishments of their revolution. The two sides expressed full support for the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and People's Republic of Kampuchea in their struggle against international reaction, for the strengthening of peace, and for creating relations of good neighborliness and fruitful cooperation among all states in that region.

When discussin the situation in Latin America, the two sides reaffirmed their solidarity with all progressive forces and governments in that area fighting against imperialism, neocolonialism and fascism.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the progress which has been achieved in economic, scientific and technical cooperation and trade relations between the two countries, and noted that extensive opportunities exist for their further expansion. They also agreed that they will cooperate regarding the development of energy-generating projects.

The two sides agreed to entrust the further development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation and trade relations between their countries to a mixed intergovernmental commission. For this reason they signed a memorandum and an agreement on the establishment of a Czechoslovak-Ethiopian intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation and trade.

The two sides expressed profound satisfaction with the results of the visit by the CSSR party and government delegation, led by Comrade G. Husak, to socialist Ethiopia, and noted that the mutual talks have significantly contributed to the further strengthening and deepening of friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the CSSR and socialist Ethiopia.

Comrade G. Husak cordially thanked the people and the government of socialist Ethiopia for the warm, fraternal reception and hospitality extended to him and his entourage during their stay in socialist Ethiopia.

In the name of the CPCZ Central Committee and in his own name, Comrade G. Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, invited Mengistu H. Mariam. PMAC and COPWE chairman and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, to pay an official friendly visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date of the visit will be arranged through diplomatic channels.

LEADERS GREET ETHIOPIANS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU151653 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Ethiopia"]

[Text] Prague, 11 Sep (CTK)--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, have congratulated Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, and the government and Ethiopian people on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, government and Czechoslovak people on the occasion of the national holiday of socialist Ethiopia--the seventh anniversary of the victory of the revolution.

The congratulatory message reads in part: By overthrowing the monarchy 7 years ago, the Ethiopian people embarked upon a road of profound political, economic and social transformations in the country with the purpose of building a new society, freed from oppression and based on the principles of equality and social justice.

The working people of socialist Czechoslovakia highly appreciate the efforts of your country's people in eliminating the unfortunate legacy of the past, in defending and consolidating the revolutionary gains in the face of the attacks by reactionary forces and the enemies of progress. We highly value the results achieved by the Ethiopian people on the road of progressive development for their country and in strengthening its international authority.

Socialist Ethiopia occupies an important place in the movement of nonaligned countries and in the OAU, and with its foreign policy actively contributes to the anti-imperialist struggle of the progressive forces for freedom, political and economic liberty as well as to the consolidating peace and the security of peoples.

We appreciate the fact that ties of friendship and mutual collaboration are deepening between our countries, between the Czechoslovak and Ethiopian peoples. We are convinced, the message states in conclusion, that the friendly relations between the CSSR and socialist Ethiopia, founded on international solidarity, friendship and mutual collaboration, will further develop in future and will deepen to the benefit of the people of our two countries, in the interest of peace, security and progress in the world.

On the same occasion Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, congratulated Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs of socialist Ethiopia.

HUSAK SPEECH AT ADEN DINNER ON 13 SEPTEMBER

AU151718 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, delivered at a dinner given in his honor and in honor of members of his delegation by PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in Aden on 13 September 1981]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, dear Yemeni friends, comrades!

We have accepted with pleasure the invitation to visit the PDRY, which is close to us because of the valiant struggle of its people for national freedom, independence and social justice. We are convinced that the visit by the Czechoslovak party and state delegation in your country, which is an expression of our friendly relations, will become an important event in the further development of mutual cooperation.

At the beginning, permit me to express, in the name of the Czechoslovak delegation, sincere thanks for the nice and cordial reception extended to us. I also thank you, esteemed Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, for the friendly words about the CPCZ, our country and our people. I am taking this opportunity to convey to the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], the PDRY Government and the people of your country warm, comradely greetings from the CPCZ Central Committee and the government and people of Socialist Czechoslovakia.

We have been following with profound sympathy the valiant national liberation struggle which the Yemeni people have waged for many years against foreign oppression and exploitation. With sincere joy we welcomed the liberation of your country from colonial rule, the declaration of independence and the decision of the Yemeni people to build a new society founded on the principles of equality and social justice. You have 14 years of struggle behind you for realizing these goals. You have already done much. We value the results which the Yemeni people have achieved on the path of their country's independent development. We appreciate your country's peaceful foreign policy, and your efforts to strengthen the unity of progressive patriotic forces in the struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism and Zionism.

The first YSP congress worked out a concrete program of fundamental social and economic changes and weighty tasks, which you are setting yourself in domestic and foreign policy. The decision to continue on the path of socialist orientation was unequivocally affirmed also by the extraordinary second congress of your party. Involved are tasks corresponding to the vital interests of the broadest strata of the popular masses. They serve the development of the economy, strengthening your country's independence and improving people's standard of living. For this reason, the struggle for their fulfillment, waged under the leadership of its vanguard--the YSP--is actively joined by the broadest strata of the working people.

In implementing these tasks, the Yemeni people can rely on the solidarity, support and assistance of the countries which together with them are taking the path of progress and peace. I am glad to be able to note that the ever deepening relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our states have also been contributing to the constructive efforts of the people of your country. We value the fact that the Czechoslovak-Yemeni relations continue to develop and strengthen. We want to take this path wherever favorable prerequisites exist for it. This is in the interest of our nations as well as of the common struggle for the victory of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

Our current visit is also the expression of bilateral interest to continue expanding and deepening Czechoslovak-Yemeni cooperation. We are convinced that the treaty on friendship and mutual cooperation, which we will sign at the end of our negotiations, will be a good foundation for this, that it will constitute the start of a new stage in mutual relations.

Fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and YSP is of great importance for the development of relations between our states in all spheres. We are prepared to continue to deepen and strengthen these interparty relations.

Esteemed comrades, during our talks, which began today between our delegations in an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding, we also exchanged views on topical problems of the international situation. We agreed that because of the fault of world imperialism--above all, American imperialism--the situation in the world has seriously deteriorated. Imperialism, in an effort to reverse the balance of forces in the world, has unleashed a new round of the arms race, increased its military presence in various parts of the world, openly and grossly interfered in the internal affairs of independent and sovereign states, and fanned and provoked new hotbeds of international tension. The dangerous features of this escalating aggression are the efforts to suppress the just struggle of nations for freedom and independence, for the fulfillment of their inalienable rights.

Therefore we regard as urgent stepping up the struggle for strengthening peace, continuing the process of international detente and extending it to all parts of the world, and halting the feverish armament, as well as for disarmament. The proposals submitted at the 26th CPSU Congress, which have met with full support in our countries, are a constructive program to achieve these objectives. We want to reemphasize the firm determination of Czechoslovakia to actively participate in the struggle for their adoption and implementation.

The forces of world imperialism and Zionism are also preventing a comprehensive and just solution of the situation in the sensitive Middle East region. As a result of this policy and Israel's aggressive attacks against Lebanon and other Arab countries carried out with the support of the United States, a new, serious aggravation of the situation has occurred in the Middle East region. We value the fact that the PDRY stands in the front ranks of forces opposing these endeavors, and that--with its consistent anti-imperialist attitude and active participation in the Steadfastness Front--it contributes to the struggle for a just settlement of this serious problem and to strengthening the peace and security of nations.

The CSSR and all Czechoslovak people have always firmly stood on the side of the people of Arab nations in their just struggle and will continue to support them. We resolutely reject imperialist intrigues and attempts to create new military groups and increase its military presence in the region of the Horn of Africa, the Gulf and the Red Sea. We fully favor transforming this part of the world into a zone of peace, strengthening the security of the adjoining states and fully respecting the legitimate national interests of the people of this region. We support the proposals for transforming the gulf into a zone of peace, and for convening a conference on the Indian Ocean and its transformation into a zone of peace.

We stand fully on the side of the valiant Afghan people in their struggle against foreign aggression and interference, in defending the accomplishments of the April revolution and the country's independence and sovereignty. We support the efforts of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and normalization of relations with the neighboring countries in accordance with its proposals.

Esteemed Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, dear Yemeni friends!

I would like to once more thank the YSP, the PDRY Government, all people of your country and personally you, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, for the warm and friendly reception accorded to us in your country. I would also like to express the conviction that our visit will contribute to the further development of mutual cooperation between our countries, and the further strengthening of friendship between the Czechoslovak and Yemeni people.

Permit me to toast the health of Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the YSP Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council and premier of the PDRY,

--To the further successes of the people of the PDRY in building a new society in the country,

--To the development of friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and PDRY, between both parties and the people of both our countries,

--To the strengthening of the unity of forces of peace and progress throughout the world!

ALOIS INDRA INTERVIEWED ON ROMANIAN VISIT

AU151436 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 81 pp 1, 7

[KV and CTK report: "Comrade A. Indra on the Visit of the Federal Assembly Delegation to the Socialist Republic of Romania: A Contribution To Developing Czechoslovak-Romanian Relations; Nicolae Ceausescu Received Our Deputies"]

[Excerpt] At the conclusion of the visit the RUDE PRAVO and CTK correspondents asked Comrade Alois Indra to evaluate its results.

"Our visit took place in the spirit of the results of the talks between the party-state delegations of our two countries, headed by Comrades Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu, which took place in May with us in Czechoslovakia," Comrade Indra stated.

"It was emphasized at all our negotiations and talks by both sides that these negotiations, as well as the documents that were signed after their conclusion are tantamount to embarking on a qualitatively new era of the traditionally good Czechoslovak-Romanian relations and cooperation in all fields. "We devoted great attention to the present complicated international situation and agreed on the need to increase the efforts of the countries of the socialist community and of all progressive and peace-loving forces of the world for a political solution of all problems, for halting the arms race, for disarmament and for continuing the detente process in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. In this connection we expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will lead to positive results and that in particular it will provide a mandate for convening a conference on disarmament and on consolidating confidence in Europe. We unambiguously condemned such unfortunate phenomena as the decision of U.S. President Reagan to manufacture the neutron bomb.

"Naturally great attention was devoted to Czechoslovak-Romanian economic contacts. We agreed on a positive evaluation of their development. But both on our side and the Romanian side we stressed the need for a realistically viewed increase in the trade exchange, and mainly for high forms of economic cooperation such as industrial cooperation, scientific-technical collaboration and joint actions in third markets. This involves demanding tasks both in the bilateral sphere and within the framework of CEMA, tasks whose significance was stressed during our talks.

"There is also bilateral interest in further improving cultural, educational, scientific, health service, tourist and other contacts.

"We were cordially received in a comradely way at all our meetings, wherever we went within the framework of our rich program. I regard this as an expression of the friendly feelings of the Romanian people and of their representatives for our party, country and people.

"We had an opportunity to see for ourselves Romania's remarkable results in the socialist construction, the great positive transformations in the Romanian people's lives, achieved within an historically short period under RCP leadership. We sincerely congratulated our Romanian friends on these results.

"We are departing with the conviction that our political mission has been successfully fulfilled and that, together with our Romanian friends, we have accomplished a piece of good work for the benefit of our two countries and for strengthening socialism, progress and peace," Alois Indra stated at the end.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH SRV--Prague, 15 Sep (CETEKA)--An agreement between the Czechoslovak and Vietnamese Governments on cooperation in the intensification of the geological research on the territory of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic was signed here Tuesday. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1515 GMT 15 Sep 81 LD]

FISHCER ARRIVES IN NEW YORK FOR UN SESSION

LD150833 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0108 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 15 Sep (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in New York last night to attend the 36th UN General Assembly. His schedule will include talks with counterparts and heads of delegations on multilateral and bilateral problems of international cooperation. During the general debate he will deliver the GDR's statement of principle on the issues on the General Assembly's agenda.

KROLIKOWSKI MEETS WITH ZIMBABWE MINISTER

LD112144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1614 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep (ADN)--Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and GDR first deputy foreign minister, today received, on behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Dr S.H.S. Makoni, minister of industry and energy development of the Republic of Zimbabwe. Minister Makoni presented a personal message from Prime Minister Robert Mugabe for Erich Honecker.

During the friendly talk Herbert Krolikowski and S.H.S. Makoni discussed questions of current international development. They agreed that in view of the complicated international situation, crucial significance is attached to the close collaboration of all peace-loving forces. They noted with satisfaction that since the establishment of diplomatic relations, cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Zimbabwe was developing positively and that there exist favorable conditions for its further consolidation and deepening.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE DELEGATION MEETS 'ARAFAT

AU151348 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Beirut (ADN)--On Saturday Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, received a delegation of the GDR solidarity committee, headed by Deputy General Secretary Wolfgang Krause. The delegation was in Beirut to participate in the international conference for solidarity with the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples.

During the friendly meeting the PLO leader underlined the need for the unity of all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world and the defense of the confrontation policy which is pursued by imperialism and through which the danger of a new war has increased in the Middle East, too. 'Arafat condemned the criminal aggression against the Angolan people by the South African racists who are allied with Tel Aviv.

The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee assessed the greetings address from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to the international solidarity conference, as well as the participation of a GDR delegation in the conference, as an important political support for the just cause of the Palestinian people.

FRG BORDER VIOLATOR DETAINED IN WERNIGERODE AREA

AU101412 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 7 September a man violated the GDR state border in the Wernigerode area. The border violator was detained. He had no identification papers with him. According to his own information he is FRG citizen Kurt-Guenter Jentsch. The responsible GDR organs are examining his identity and the details of the border violation.

BORDER TROOPS RESCUE FRG CITIZEN FROM SPREE RIVER

AU141347 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On the evening of 9 September the crew of a border-protection ship of the GDR border troops rescued a man in the Berlin-Friedrichshain district border area, who had jumped into the Spree from the West Berlin bank. The man has no identification papers with him. According to his own information he is Berlin (West) citizen Dieter Kaufmann. The details of the incident are being examined by the GDR authorities.

TRADE TALKS WITH ALBANIAN AT LEIPZIG FAIR

AU141346 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Sep 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Meetings at the Autumn Fair"--in Leipzig]

[Text] On Thursday Dietrich Lemke, deputy minister of foreign trade, received Dhimiter Karanxha, charge d'affaires of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, for a talk on the development of the goods exchange between the two countries.

WERNER KIRCHHOFF RECEIVES NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

AU151659 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Sep 81 p 4

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--On Saturday Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, received a delegation of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution of Nicaragua which includes leading representatives of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the Socialist Party, the Social Christian Party and the Independent Liberal Party. Gustavo Tablada, head of the Nicaraguan delegation and national coordinator of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, reported on the tasks of the Patriotic Front in the national reconstruction of Nicaragua and stressed the interest in cooperating with the GDR National Front. Both sides agreed on undertaking every effort to check the imperialist confrontation course.

SED'S AXEN WELCOMES CPUSA LEADER GUS HALL

LD170301 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1708 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN)--Gus Hall, secretary general of the U.S. Communist Party, arrived in Berlin today for a visit of several days at the invitation of Erich Honecker general secretary of the SED Central Committee. Gus Hall and his wife were cordially welcomed at Schoenefeld Airport on behalf of Erich Honecker by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the Department for International Relations at the SED Central Committee.

HERMANN AXEN, OTHERS ON GOALS OF MADRID MEETING

LD101500 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1340 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN)--The special importance of the Madrid meeting in the currently strained international situation consists in stimulating fresh incentives for securing peace, continuing the process of detente and strengthening cooperation between states with different social systems on the basis of peaceful coexistence. This was noted by the GDR People's Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee which met in Berlin today, presided over by its chairman, Hermann Axen.

The committee stressed that after the work of the meeting resumes this October it would be particularly important to achieve decisive progress in the key issue of the Madrid meeting, namely the convening of an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament.

Ambassador Peter Steglich, head of the GDR delegation in Madrid, affirmed that the GDR would do everything within its power toward the Madrid meeting, making an important contribution to solving the main issue of our time, preserving and securing peace.

Later in the meeting, Hermann Axen briefed the committee on the results of his visit to Great Britain in June 1981 and his talks with the chairman of the lower house sub-committee for disarmament and arms control in the FRG, Egon Bahr.

Finally, the committee dealt w[illegible]che draft for the consular agreement between the GDR and Belgium.

HONECKER GREETS DPRK PRESIDENT ON ANNIVERSARY

AU101332 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, sent the following telegram to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and DPRK president:

Highly esteemed comrade Kim Il-song! On the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the DPRK I convey to you, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Central People's Committee and the DPRK people most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR people as well as on my own behalf.

Under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party the DPRK working people have established a flourishing socialist country with a developed industry and an efficient agriculture within a historically short time.

The GDR people most cordially congratulate the DPRK working people on the successes which have been achieved in implementing the tasks adopted by the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party.

The GDR consistently supports the struggle of the Korean people for securing peace on the Korean peninsula on a lasting basis, and for the peaceful democratic union of the country without foreign interference. It resolutely supports the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea.

We note with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and state are developing dynamically on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism to the benefit of our peoples.

Highly esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, please accept our best wishes for further successes in building socialism in the DPRK, for good health and personal well-being.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, conveyed cordial congratulations to Yi Chong-ok, chairman of the DPRK Council of Ministers.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

AU151645 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, the following congratulatory telegram:

Highly esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam: On the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the Ethiopian people's revolution, I convey to you, the COPWE Central Committee, the Provisional Military Administrative Council and to the Ethiopian people the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the GDR people.

With great respect and esteem the GDR working people are following the constructive policy, marked by great initiative, of the Ethiopian leadership designed to safeguard the achievements of the Ethiopian revolution and to protect the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The successful implementation of the ambitious goals set by the second plenum of the COPWE Central Committee in the political, economic and social fields is an expression of the unwavering determination of the Ethiopian people and their leadership to consistently continue to advance on the adopted path of socialist development, struggling against internal and external reaction.

It gives us pleasure and deep satisfaction that our close, friendly relations are dynamically developing on the basis of the treaties concluded between our two countries, especially the treaty on friendship and cooperation, and that they are developing successfully to the benefit of our two states and peoples. Rest assured that the GDR will continue to do everything in its power to strengthen and deepen this trustful collaboration.

I assure you that we will continue to stand firmly by your side in the future in your untiring work for building a new society.

I wish you, esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, further successes, personal well-being and energy for your important, responsible work to the benefit of the Ethiopian people.

HONECKER SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO MPR LEADER

LD170834 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] On the 65th birthday today of the general secretary of the Mongolian Revolutionary People's Party Central Committee and chairman of the Great People's Mural of the MPR, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, Erich Honecker has sent him a letter of congratulations. It praises him as an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and tested fighter of the international communist and workers' movement. He has devoted all his strength for the wellbeing of the Mongolian people, for peace and socialism. Erich Honecker expresses his conviction that the friendly relations and fraternal solidarity between the GDR and Mongolian People's Republic will continue to develop in the future. The Soviet Union has awarded Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal its highest award, the Order of Lenin.

SOCIALIST YOUTH GATHERING OPENS IN BERLIN

LD171022 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] The 11th meeting of youth of socialist capitals began on Thursday morning in Berlin's Congress Hall. The delegations from 16 countries and their hosts welcomed Konrad Naumann, politburo member of the MED Central Committee and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive, and Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, as well as other figures of Berlin's public life. On behalf of the 150,000 Berlin FDJ members, Ellen Brombacher conveyed to the representatives of the youth of fraternal capitals, cordial militant greetings. The first secretary of the FDJ Berlin Directorate expressed her conviction that this meeting will give fresh impetus to the joint struggle to further develop and consolidate socialism and preserve peace.

PZPR POLITBURO STATEMENT ON SOLIDARITY CONGRESS

LD161852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 16 Sep 81

["Text" of statement issued by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo--date not given]

[Text] The country's political situation is developing in a dangerous direction. The state of the economy is deteriorating all the time and living conditions are becoming increasingly difficult. Stopping these processes is a national necessity. The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress formulated in its decisions a program for leading Poland out of the crisis. The party continues to affirm the program of socialist renewal. A broad platform of cooperation between all patriotic social forces has been chosen and we are creating opportunities for all social forces, which are based on socialism, to play a constructive part in the life of the country. Such opportunities have also been opened up before the new trade union Solidarity. This is why Solidarity's first congress has given rise to great interest and hope among numerous spheres of society. These hopes have been destroyed.

The course and resolutions of the first part of the congress elevated to the rank of an official program of the whole organization adventure seeking tendencies and phenomena which took place in Solidarity although they appeared to be only extreme undercurrents. By the same token the agreements concluded in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie were violated unilaterally. A program of political opposition that strikes against the vital interests of the Polish nation and state and which means a direction aimed at confrontation which threatens bloodshed has replaced these agreements. It was announced that old battlefields would be continued and that new battlefields would be opened up which have nothing in common with the character and aims of a trade union. Arrogant resolutions were adopted in relation to the Sejm in matters which belong exclusively to the competence of the Sejm as the supreme authority. A split has been made with the union movement of the socialist countries. A so-called message to the working people of the countries of Eastern Europe was adopted. This is an insane provocation toward the allies of Poland, the cooperation of which constitutes a basic condition and guarantee for the stabilization and economic development of the country, the territorial integrity, security and peace of our fatherland.

It represents an incentive to intensify the anti-Soviet campaign, mass propaganda and journalistic activities which are particularly harmful and dangerous for disoriented young people. This awakens the concern and alarm of all patriotic and responsible political forces. The profound disquiet and opposition of the countries we are friendly with, including our closest ally the Soviet Union, are more than understandable.

The stance of negating all efforts by the authorities of our state, which has been adopted by Solidarity, strikes at the implementation of the program of Poland's socioeconomic stabilization drafted by the government and passed by the Sejm. In practice this not only prolongs these difficult and abnormal living conditions of society, but also threatens a further inevitable decline in the Polish economy. Our party and the authorities of People's Poland have warned Solidarity on many occasions against the elements of destruction and anarchy that exist in its ranks and activity.

The question is justified: Why did the Solidarity congress take this very course? This happened because at the Solidarity congress the line of building a new self-governing trade union in accordance with the accepted Gdansk and Szczecin agreements and with Solidarity's registered statute in accordance with its own declarations made at the time did not win. The line of building an oppositional political organization, which openly sets itself the goal of taking over power and changing the sociopolitical system in Poland, was victorious. That line is not the program of the workers gathered in Solidarity.

The Solidarity congress represented the expropriation of workers from coparticipation for their organization on behalf of the interests, plans and goals represented by the oppositional, adventurist and counterrevolutionary groupings of the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] and the so-called Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR].

This happened on the instigation of those who remain in contact and act under the influence of the Western centers of diversion against socialist Poland and also of extreme rightwing factions of the trade union movement. They received financial and technical aid from them.

This is the truth and it should reach the whole working class, all working men, all milieus, particularly Solidarity members on behalf of whom the course leading to a new national tragedy is being adopted. Let the working people throughout the country ask the Solidarity leadership where they are heading and in whose interest.

How long can one maintain a state of tension and conflict in a situation where the duty of all, not only the state authorities, is to bring relief to people in their daily, tiresome troubles? What goals are to be served by such structures and methods of activity of an organization, which are in fact built not on democracy but on the diktat of leading groups and on psychological terror?

There is no place in Poland, nor can there be, for such a program and such activity. Restraining political madmen lies in the interest of the nation and an independent Poland. Despite the tense situation the PZPR Central Committee Politburo still stresses the readiness and the necessity to build an alliance of all and agreement with everyone who is not against socialism and to whom the cause of the homeland and its rescue is dear.

The Politburo appeals to all members of the PZPR, to the members of the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, to members of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, the Industrial Branch Trade Unions and the Autonomous Trade Unions, to members of Solidarity, to Catholic organizations and to Polish women, to the whole of society, to come out (?clearly) against political adventurism, kindling the struggle for power and attempts to destroy the socialist state.

The situation has become dangerous. The counterrevolutionary threat to the state is growing, and the state is the common property of Polish men and women. We appeal to all those whose duty and attitude create the foundation of the security and defense of the constitutional principles of socialist statehood. We will defend socialism as we defend Poland's independence. Poland, for this defense, will use such means as the situation demands. People's Poland is our common home and it was hard to build. Let us show decisiveness and firmness and unite all forces so that our national achievement is not destroyed; so as to put in order and better organize our life for the good of working people, the nation and the Polish state.

TU Calls for Unity, Calm

NC170945 Paris AFP in English 0943 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Sep (AFP)--The independent trade union Solidarity today urged all workers--trade union members as well as those of the Communist Party--to show "unity and calm".

The appeal was made by the union's National Coordination Committee (KKP) in a press statement issued by its spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz.

It was clearly made in reply to the Polish Communist Party's virtual ultimatum last night to "throw out" Solidarity leaders.

Mr Onyszkiewicz said: "The social accords (of Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie) are the basis of order, social calm and national security."

"Nobody has the right to destroy them. The latest statement by the (Communist) Politburo shows a lack of realism."

"Solidarity makes an appeal to all workers, members of the party and of trade unions, for unity and calm."

"We will not be provoked."

The KKP stressed that: "Our position concerning self-management has been confirmed by resolutions passed at Solidarity's first congress. The union has contacted the diet (parliament) so that a national referendum can be held."

"That is a legal way conforming to the Polish Constitution and is well within the Gdansk accords, because it is dictated by the vital interests of the workers."

The Politburo statement, read on television, accused Solidarity of trying to drag workers into political opposition to the government.

SOLIDARNOSC REFUSES TO PUBLISH FOLLOWING CENSORSHIP

LD161746 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] PAP has learned at the Chief Office for the Control of Press Publishing and Public Performances that the editorial board of the SOLIDARNOSC weekly has abandoned the printing of the current 25th issue of the weekly.

The editorial board reached this decision following the censorship authorities' release for publication of 11 out of 12 pages submitted for control. The censorship authorities objected to material on one of the pages which is connected thematically with the message of the first Solidarity delegates' congress to the working people of East Europe, which the press control office deems harmful to the interests of the Polish alliance, and also to a short passage assailing the principle of the PZPR's leading role and defaming its democratically elected representatives.

In this situation the SOLIDARNOSC weekly editorial board decided not to publish the current issue of the paper.

TU Editor on Censorship

LD162326 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Sep (PAP)--PAP has learned that the editorial board of the weekly SOLIDARNOSC has decided not to print the current 25th issue of the weekly. This decision was made after the Chief Office for the Control of the Press had given permission for the publication of 11 of the 12 pages submitted to the office. The censorship authorities placed a ban on material on one page connected thematically with "the appeal of the first congress of delegates of the independent self-governing trade union Solidarity to the working people of Eastern Europe," in view of the fact that it is harmful to the alliance interests of the Polish People's Republic. Moreover, it also banned the printing of a short passage that encroaches on the principle of the leading role of the PZPR and blackens the good name of its representatives, who have been democratically elected. Because of this the editorial board has decided not to publish the latest issue of SOLIDARNOSC.

At a press conference today in the office of the SOLIDARNOSC editorial board, editor in chief Tadeusz Mazowiecki expressed his position on the decision by the press control office to ban some material in the 25th issue of the weekly. It is his view that material should not have been held back by the censorship authorities.

The communique of the press control office had been incorrectly formulated, T. Mazowiecki stated, as though the SOLIDARNOSC editorial board had itself decided not to print the new issue of the weekly. The editorial board has lodged a protest on this matter with the press control office.

PROSECUTOR GENERAL INVESTIGATES UNAUTHORIZED PAPERS

LD162010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] The press spokesman of the Prosecutor General's Office has reported materials which testify to the intensifying anti-Soviet campaign being waged in bulletins and publications printed and distributed without the control of the organs authorized to do this.

For instance, in Wroclaw the DOLNOSLASKI BIULETYN [LOWER SILESIAN BULLETIN] publication, which appeared without authorization, was recently distributed through Ruch news agents. The publication contained contributions in Russian for Soviet soldiers and officers stationed in Poland, urging them to be disobedient to the USSR Government. An investigation is being conducted into this affair.

Solidarity Threatens Strike

LD162340 Warsaw PAP in English 2104 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Sep (PAP)--The POLISH PRESS AGENCY PAP has learned from the press spokesman of the Prosecutor's General Office:

Over the last few months the Prosecutor's Office (?has reviewed) materials which indicate that anti-Soviet propaganda has increased.

On September 1 an illegal publication disseminated by the works Solidarity branch was impounded at the news agent at the lumber industry works in Ustrzyke Dolne. It included an article entitled "Fourth Partition of Poland" and other articles decidedly hostile towards the Soviet Union.

The Solidarity representatives have demanded that the material be handed back immediately and investigation of the case stopped. At the same time decision was taken on strike alert and a warning strike if the Solidarity demands were unmet. [as received] The strike was announced to be held after the first stage on 12 September and strike alert has been upheld.

The demand that legal action be discontinued, even if backed by the threat of strike, will not be met because the offence committed unambiguously aimed against the principles of the rule of law. The Prosecutor's Office will not engage in negotiations concerning the legal actions instituted.

Apart from that, a news kiosk in Wroclaw was selling the "LOWER SILESIAN BULLETIN" published illegally. It contained articles in Russian addressed to officers and men of the Soviet forces stationed in Polnad and called on them to disobey the USSR Government. Investigation of that matter is also in progress.

CATHOLIC BISHOPS URGE GOVERNMENT-SOLIDARITY TALKS

Conference Message

NC161636 Paris AFP in English 1612 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Sep (AFP)--Poland's Roman Catholic bishops today appealed to the independent trade union Solidarity not to "play politics" with Pope John Paul II's encyclical on labour by linking it to events in Poland.

They also called for a resumption of talks between the union and government.

The bishops, after a two-day conference which ended yesterday at Gniezno, western Poland, said the pope's encyclical, published yesterday, had an important message for the union movement and for those who assume power.

Some of the pope's words could have been written for Poland, the bishops conceded, citing a passage which said that the "just efforts of the workers...must take into account the limitations imposed by a country's general economic situation."

They said the encyclical recognised the broad political functions of trade union activities, but warned the unions against becoming involved in politics "in the current sense of the term."

The bishops said they had been reassured by a nation-wide "general will" for the transformation of Poland's social and economic life, "in spite of the fears and uncertainties" of past months.

But they cautioned that the drive for change often "ploughed its way" through obstacles caused by a lack of understanding and mutual suspicion between the government and the trade union movement.

The bishops denounced "gaps" in official information, and said that current conflicts were aggravated by a "one-way" flow of information that often did not conform to the facts.

But they added that current tensions should be defused by a resumption of talks between Solidarity and the government.

"We must be guided by the welfare of the entire nation, and not by the interests of any one group. We cannot allow a confrontation that would expose us all to great danger," the bishops said.

Answer to Rising Tension Sought

LD161826 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The press bureau of the Secretariat of Poland's Episcopate has announced that after the formal installation of the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, at Gniezno Cathedral, the Polish bishops met in Gniezno on 14 and 15 September.

The communique says that the bishops discussed with deep concern the most difficult situation in the country and the ensuing pastoral tasks for the church. In the past few weeks tension has reached such a state that it is necessary yet again to find the way to joint negotiations to seek solutions which meet with social approval.

The importance of our service to the homeland consists in being guided by the good of the entire nation and not the good of certain persons or groups. All the same, it is impermissible to bring about a confrontation which exposes us all to great danger. Stressing that the bishops welcome with profound gratitude the new encyclical of John Paul II--"Laborem Exercen"--about human labor, the communique states that this is a document of profound importance for the entire sphere of work, since it presents the rights and duties of the working man in today's world as well as the principles on which relations between employer and employee and the whole social and economic life should be based. The encyclical also contains important lessons for the trade union movement and for those exercising power in how to run the country while avoiding conflicts with the world of work.

As if considering the current difficult days in our homeland--the communique says--the following is the instruction from the holy father: The proper endeavors designed to secure privileges for working men linked by the same trade must always take into account the limitations imposed by the country's overall economic situation. Trade union tasks must not be transformed into a kind of group or class egoism, although trade unions should strive to improve all that is faulty in the system of ownership of the means of production and in the way they are managed and governed, with a view to the common good of the entire community.

In this sense the activities of trade unions no doubt infringe on the sphere of politics, conceived as a prudent concern for the common good. At the same time, however, the work of the unions should not involve politics in the sense generally given to the word today. The unions do not have the character of political parties struggling for power and should not be subordinated to the decisions of political parties, nor whould they be too closely involved with them, as in this kind of situation they easily lose touch with what is their proper task--securing the justified rights of the working man within the framework of the common good of the entire community--and would become an instrument used for other objectives.

The bishops--the communique says--have acquainted themselves with the progress and results of the work done by the joint commission of representatives of the government and of the episcopate and with the results achieved by the working groups set up by the joint commission.

After nearly 1 year of the commission's activity we are now arriving at specific issues as, for instance, pastroal work in hospitals, sanatoria, educational and penitentiary establishments, and so forth. However, many problems still require patient discussion before the right solutions are found.

The final part of the communique concerns the October rosary devotions. The bishops have decided that the papal act of faith in the Holy Spirit and the Mother of the church made last June will be solemnly renewed throughout Poland on 16 October, the third anniversary of the election of the holy father. This will be done by the bishops assembled in Jasna Gora at the end of their retreat and by the faithful in the churches. The meeting of the bishops ended with a pastoral blessing for the homeland.

FOOD COUNCIL, UNIONS STUDY MEAT SUPPLY FIGURES

LD162204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Council for Food Economy, has received representatives of agricultural producer cooperatives and representatives of all trade unions operating in these cooperatives. Those present included representatives of the Ministries of Domestic Trade and Services, Agriculture and Food Economy and Health and Social Welfare, who acquainted the trade unionists with the expected meat balance sheet for October.

It was stressed that, as a result of constantly declining procurement, there will be a shortfall of some 13,000 tons of meat to meet the [word indistinct] needs.

The Solidarity food commission has presented a circular which stated, among other things, the need to return [passage indistinct]

Solidarity, Government Meet

LD170101 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] In Bydgoszcz NSZZ Solidarity officials have met with government representatives to discuss food rationing. Because of the dwindling procurement of animals for slaughter, there will be a shortage of about 13,000 tons of meat to meet coupon requirement. The Solidarity food commission stated its support for a return to higher meat rations, for the guarantee of full rations to meet the coupon system, for the assurance of dairy products and bread in apprpriate amounts and of appropriate quality, and for an increase in the sugar norm.

SOLIDARITY MEMBERSHIP FIGURES BROKEN DOWN

LD170131 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Sep (PAP)--NSZZ Solidarity has in Poland a total of 9,486,000 members.

The largest regions are the Silesia basin with 1.4 million; Mazowsze with 911,000; Lower Silesia with 910,000; Malopolska (including Krakow region) with 645,000; and Gdansk with 532,000 members. The smallest are Tarnobrzeg, Kutno and Nysa.

SOLIDARITY POLLS MEMBERS ON CURRENT ISSUES

NC161702 Paris AFP in English 1645 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Sep (AFP)--Only one Polish worker in two favors worker management in factories, a poll commissioned by the Solidarity union published here today has discovered.

The burning issue--Solidarity demands complete self-management including the right to nominate managers, which the government rejects--was one among several where the poll came up with unexpected findings.

Thus in the cross-section of the population picked by the pollsters and among whom 90 percent were Solidarity members, only 30 percent came out for Solidarity to become the country's only union, a majority pronouncing itself for a pluralistic union system.

The poll was conducted last June by sociologists described as "reliable" by Solidarity and published in Solidarity's news bulletin here. It also found a decreasing feeling among workers that they had any real influence on the evolution of society.

Since that question apparently had been the subject of an earlier poll conducted in 1979, a year before the emergence of the Solidarity union movement, a comparison could be presented between answers then and now: While in 1979, 65 percent of the people polled said they felt they could not influence events, the figure rose to 71 percent this summer.

A factor in the greater number of pessimistic assessments of workers' effective power, union experts suggested, could be that they probably felt freer today to express their opinion than two years ago.

The same would hold true for answers to the question whether workers in trouble tended to turn to the unions for help. In 1979, 46 percent of people questioned replied in the affirmative, while their number had dropped to 30.6 percent this year.

Solidarity, the experts added, should take note of this trend when mapping out its programs, so as to avoid its development into an organization of activists only, rather than into an authentic mass movement.

At present, they recalled, Solidarity had about 40,000 activists in a total membership of about 10 million.

KURON DISAGREES WITH SOLIDARITY ELECTION CALL

NC161527 Paris AFP in English 1506 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Sep (AFP)--Jacek Kuron, leader of the dissident Social Self-Defence Committee (KOR), said he opposed Solidarity's call for free elections to the Polish diet (parliament), made at its congress in Gdansk last week.

Mr Kuron, an advisor to Solidarity, said in today's news bulletin of Solidarity's Warsaw branch that the call for free elections was premature because it amounted to a "declaration of war on the government, a call to overthrow it".

He said that although democratic elections remained an element of long-term reform, the call for immediate elections played into the hands of the government by provoking a split in society.

The platform adopted by the Solidarity congress called for free elections for the diet and for regional councils. But it will not be elaborated until the second part of the congress, opening on September 26.

Meanwhile, the official trade union leadership, in a declaration published in the Communist Party organ TRYBUNA LUDU today, criticised Solidarity's message to other Eastern bloc countries expressing support for free trade unions, saying it did not express "the profound convictions: of several millions of its workers.

The official union leadership said it succeeded only in exposing the "clearly anti-socialist and anti-communist political struggle" that Solidarity was waging in a clandestine fashion.

DZIENNIK LUDOWY COMMENTS ON SOLIDARITY CONGRESS

LD161748 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Sep 81

["Congress of Dialogue or Confrontation"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Sep (PAP)--Regarding the first national congress of NSZZ Solidarity, DZIENNIK LUDOWY says that the congress has not yet ended. It is premature to give a full assessment of it. But the first round of the deliberations lasted for 6 days. The decisions adopted during these deliberations, and above all the speeches made by many activists of this movement, make it possible to make some well-founded conclusions and assessments.

Unfortunately, the deliberations do not inspire special optimism in those who are pinning hopes on a calmer future without social tensions, strikes and protest actions. The deliberations do not inspire optimism in those who are fed up with chaos, the disintegration of the economy, the paralysis of the authorities, daily wearisome shopping and the degrading poverty in which they are forced to live and in which the country finds itself.

Instead of optimism words came from the congress rostrum to the effect that "the struggle on our behalf is only just getting underway..." This is why the first conclusion stemming from the congress deliberations which were full of similar and sharper forecasts of struggle do not inspire optimism in a nation which is tired from a year of tension and social unrest, poverty and daily hardships.

The congress deliberations testify to the fact that still having the upper hand in Solidarity is that wing which does not intend to go along the road of cooperation with the government and which does not intend to shoulder its part of the responsibility for bringing the country out of the crisis. The debates took place in an atmosphere of negating what the government side is proposing. This means that the Solidarity congress in its first phase demonstrated to us not a road of cooperation but of struggle. Is there really no reason to expect that there will be public calm and cooperation between Solidarity and the state authorities in the implementation of their program for solving the crisis? We all know that this would be a misfortune for the country, a large misfortune and the start of a national tragedy. In this situation one must only expect that the second part of the congress will amend this line.

Criticism Cited

LD161522 Warsaw PAP in English 1432 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] In its preliminary assessment of the Solidarity congress, the United Peasant Party paper DZIENNIK LUDOWY today said the conclusions from the first round of the union's supreme forum are not encouraging for the people tired of a year of tension, unrest, poverty, and everyday hardships. The union chose the road of struggle with the authority instead of cooperation with it, the paper said.

"The debate indicated that it was the faction determined not to cooperate with the authorities which took the upper hand within the Solidarity," the paper declared, adding that "the debate passed in an atmosphere of negation of all government plans."

The paper described the union's ultimatum on the self-management bill addressed to the Sejm as a challenge to parliament and an unprecedented development. "This is not merely a dispute with the government anymore, but a dictate with respect to the supreme state authority," the paper charged.

"We can only hope that the next round of the congress will correct this line," the paper said.

DETAINED SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL TO BE FREED

Strike Readiness Declared

LD162348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] The Solidarity committee at the Wroclaw Polytechnic yesterday [16 September] announced strike readiness in connection with the detention of Morawiecki, a delegate to the first Solidarity congress and a scientific worker at this higher education institution. In the evening Kornel Morawiecki was conditionally discharged on the basis of an injunctiln of the Wroclaw prosecutor's office, after surety had been given by the rector of the Wroclaw Polytechnic and the regional board of Solidarity. He was accused of having incited acts against the allied unity of Poland with the allied states in connection with a publication in the LOWER SILESIAN BULLETIN, which appeared without the permission of the authorities.

AFP Report

NC162140 Paris AFP in English 1822 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Sep (AFP)--A prominent member of the Solidarity union, Kornel Morawiecki, was expected to be released later today by the authorities of Wroclaw, southwest Poland, after 48 hours' detention, union sources reported.

Mr Morawiecki, a physics professor at the Wroclaw Polytechnical Institute, was taken in by police last Monday for having published in a review he edits two texts by Russian emigres in the West, one of them an appeal to Soviet military stationed in Poland.

According to PAP news agency, which referred to the case todya for the first time, the appeal amounted to an outright call for disobeying orders, escalating what it called "the anti-Soviet campaign."

The release of Mr Morawiecki was scheduled for today because no formal charges were finally brought against him and no one, under Polish law, may be held without charges for more than 48 hours, the union sources explained.

The Solidarity chapel at the polytechnical school had threatened earlier today to call a strike if Mr Morawiecki was not released promptly.

GDANSK SOLIDARITY RESOLVES PRINTING STRIKE DILEMMA

LD161858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] The Gdansk Solidarity regional board, which is holding a session, faces a problem of precedence. It was forced to adopt a stance with regard to the protext strike action by its own workes employed in the union printing works. The cause of the strike lies in the working, social and living conditions.

The regional board has found itself in this unusually awkward position because it fulfills two opposing functions at the same time: that of a trade union and that of an employer.

Following a debate the regional board declared the strike illegal by a majority of votes on the grounds that all the statutory requirements have not been upheld. At the same time a three-man commission was delegated which, together with a representative of the regional board presidium, will conduct talks with the printers and will investigate the whole matter. In addition, representatives of the audit commission, an organ independent of the regional board, have entered into a detailed investigation of the nature and causes of the conflict.

SEAMAN'S, DOCKERS UNION CONGRESS OPENS IN GDANSK

LD171250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] The 2-day deliberations of the seventh national congress of delegates of the Seaman's and Dockers' Union have begun in Gdansk. The discussion will focus on the program of activity for 1981-85 and on the union's draft statute. The delegates favor the introduction of the economic reform; of the government treating all trade unions as equal partners; of the independence and self-government of enterprises; and of the full participation of work-forces in the management of enterprises. Among the demands tabled, many concern the development of the maritime economy and the modernization and expansion of the Polish fishing fleet.

MINISTER STRESSES NEED TO COLLECT FARMERS' DUES

LD161838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] The minister of finance has sent a letter to the National Founding Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers which stresses that the monetary dues from the countryside serve to finance the needs of the rural population, and that the withholding of payments of these dues will at least seriously complicate this financing. The nonpayment of the third installment of the dues is causing a shortage of funds to cover expenditure on health service and education and on the construction and repair of local roads. There will be insufficient funds for the payment of compensation by the Polish National Insurance body and there will be a reduced influx of money for the farmers' pension fund.

For obvious reasons the state will take action to ensure that a lack of finance does not cause more serious complications in individual cases. However, the state budget does not have reserves which would allow a smooth functioning of parish budgets or the fund for personal and material insurance and parish funds.

The ministers letter also recalls that the agricultural development fund also comes into the category of monetary expenditure, which is merely collected by the state apparatus but remains wholly at the disposal of farmers. The letter also stresses that the planned protest action in the light of the present stage of the implementation of the agreements and future plans of the ministries of agriculture and finance will be undertaken with harmful consequences for private agriculture.

Finally, the letter notes that the financial service will be compelled to initiate proceedings in accordance with its duties and the law so as to ensure the influx of dues including interest.

INDUSTRIAL TU'S CRITICIZE SOLIDARITY MESSAGE

LD162344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] The Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions has adopted a declaration in which it subjects to sharp criticism the so-called message to the working people in East Europe, sent by the first national Solidarity congress.

COMMISSION REJECTS WORKER-MANAGEMENT PROPOSAL

NC161340 Paris AFP in English 1322 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 16 Sep (AFP)--Parliament's Legislative Commission has rejected the Solidarity union's porposals for worker-management and autonomy in the country's enterprises and voted to back the government project, newspapers reported here today.

Ending a debate yesterday, the commission agreed to adopt the government's proposals, notably on the appointement of directors.

Solidarity wants worker committees to appoint and sack enterprise chiefs. The government intends to keep the powers, though stating that decisions will be made with the approval of staff committees.

The projected law, as it will be submitted to a full parliamentary session, envisages two methods, depending on the type of enterprise: either directors will be nominated by the administrative board with the backing of employees, or by staff representatives, with the board's approval. The government will decide which option is to be followed case-by-case.

The party newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU said the parliamentary commission approved the project in the absence of the Solidarity delegation, which was prevented from attending through a "misunderstanding."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES COAL MINING INCENTIVES

LD161526 Warsaw PAP in English 1435 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Sep (PAP)--The Council of Ministers has adopted recently a resolution which provides for a wide range of incentives for miners with an eye to increase the production of coal in Poland.

The resolution states that in keeping with the Jastrzebie agreement all Saturdays are days off for coal miners, and that the chief road leading to increased coal extraction is the development of the mines' production capacities.

In order to attain this the resolution stipulates that it is necessary to increase employment in coal mining, to increase the number of work shifts, to ensure sufficient supplies of mining equipment and spare parts, and to build new mining projects. IT also defines measures that should be taken in order to improve the housing situation of mining crews and the conditions of their work. It envisages changes in the miners' charter and the collective work contract of the coal mining industry employees.

The document states that the most important temporary measure that can ensure the indispensable growth of coal production at present is voluntary work on Saturday for which miners receive double pay and are entitled to an unpaid day off in mid-week.

Apart from that the resolution provides for the establishment of a special production fund from which extra bonuses will be paid to miners for increasing the production or accomplishing some particularly vital tasks. These bonuses come in addition to the normal one paid from the mine's wage fund.

Yet another important incentive are special pensions rights grated to miners under the Council of Ministers decree. It stipulates that a miner who has reached retirement age can go on working and still receive 75 percent of his pension in addition to his full pay.

It was also decided that the minister of mining and power engineering will have at his disposal a hard currency fund estimated at 10 percent of the total value of the coal exports. The fund will be used to finance ad hoc purchases of urgently needed raw materials, mining equipment and spare parts.

LABOR MINISTER RAJKIEWICZ DISCUSSES NEW PROGRAMS

LD161238 Warsaw PAP in English 1125 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Sep (PAP)--The new minister of labour, wages and social affairs, Professor Antoni Rajkiewicz told journalists at a news conference yesterday that he wanted his ministry not only to represent the state as a collective employer but also to meet half-way the society's needs through seeking and introducing solutions that improve its living conditions, TRYBUNA LUDU reported.

"The ministry will attach greater importance than so far to studies concerned with the population's living standards," Prof. Rajkiewicz stressed. He announced that on the basis of currently conducted studies to determine the so-called minimum living standards the lowest old age and disability pensions would be increased before the end of this year.

Minister Rajkiewicz also said that it was necessary at present to maintain the system of rationing of various products and stressed that it would be advisable that the distribution of some scarce goods be carried out at enterprises.

Another issue of key significance raised by Minister Rajkiewicz was the employment situation. He said that there existed a necessity at present to transfer part of the workforce, in particular the coal mining industry and services. He stressed that everything will be done to prevent unemployment in Poland, as it was against the principles of the socialist system.

Minister Rajkiewicz also reviewed proposed changes in the Polish labour law, which are being prepared by a specially appointed commission and are to cover the new situation in the trade unions movement as well as results of the social contracts, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

SEJM COMMISSIONS DISCUSS SELF-MANAGEMENT BILL

LD161234 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Sep (PAP)--The Sejm Committees for Economic Plan, Budget, Finances and Legislative Works today completed its work on the government draft law on state enterprises and crews self-management to be presented at the nearest Sejm's plenary session. The draft law on the worker self-management of a state enterprise has aroused least controversies and has been approved unanimously.

The draft law on state enterprises evoked much more questions. A new amended version of the state bill was presented. Concerning the appointment and recalling of managing directors, a point which proved most controversial, six different solutions were proposed, including the government proposal and that of Solidarity.

Among other things, speakers stressed that it is necessary to define very accurately the principles and procedure of directorial appointments and emphasized the political aspects of the dispute. Deputy Kazimierz Rokoszewski said that if the government were denied influence on personnel policy the overcoming of the economic crisis would be delayed. Through influence on directorial appointments the state can much more effectively mitigate conflicts between group and nationwide social interests. Concerning the recent resolution passed by the Solidarity congress, the speaker defined it as a challenge, a diktat issued to the Sejm, the supreme constitutional and sovereign organ of authority.

The committee approved unanimously the individual articles of the draft law, but the article concerning the procedure of appointing directors provoked a discussion. The committee decided to vote on the government draft according to which the director of a state enterprise is appointed and recalled by the founding body with the consent of the employees council, whereas the employee council is obliged to reach decision within two weeks on the appointment and recall of the director.

ECONOMIC REFORM COMMISSION ON ENTERPRISE FINANCING

LD162258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the Planning Commission, a meeting of the Economic Reform Commission has been held at the Council of Ministers. One of the important points on the agenda was the draft law on the financing of state enterprises. The draft [word indistinct] accepts and develops the principle of self-financing of enterprises' economic activity. It formulates the general principle that an enterprise should achieve a profit or income sufficient to finance its exploitation and investment activity. The draft envisages that the (?subvention) of enterprises may be a transitional and exceptional phenomenon.

BYDGOSZCZ REPORTS ON RATIONING PROBLEMS, SPECULATION

LD170740 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Excerpts] We have mentioned more than once poor work of tradesmen and various incidents. And how do the tradesmen see the problem?

The shopworkers in Bydgoszcz Voivodship have reported more than once that there have been incidents in the shops ending with the beating up of and injury to shop personnel. The shop personnel are exposed to insulting remarks by the customers. There are demands that the shops be opened until the goods are sold out. Many critical remarks are being made by the tradesmen about the spontaneously-created social committees in the lines which, in their opinion, are dominated by experienced black marketeers who wish to buy the largest possible quantity of goods in order to sell them at excessive prices.

The situation at the shop in Ulica Dluga is a good example. The first customer on the list of the social line committee has purchased a carpet for Z6,600 and immediately offered it for sale at the door of the shop for Z12,000. The tradesmen also criticized the work methods of the anti-speculation committees and the Citizens' Militia organs. Actions by public order officials during conflicts in the shops are sporadic and taken only after numerous requests by the heads of the shops and with great delays.

The tradesmen are guided by the 1972 regulations defining who is entitled to purchase outside the lines and what is defined as a primary necessity. In the changed market situation these regulations are out of date and cannot be applied.

The tradesmen have made the following proposals: It is essential to supply goods daily in such quantities so that they can be sold by 1800. It is essential to distribute sought-after and rationed goods among many shops and not concentrate their deliveries in several selected points. Goods must not be delivered to the shops at permanently fixed hours because this attracts crowds many hours before the sale begins. They prevent the management of the shops to correctly receive and count the goods. The tradesmen also proposed that in case of incidents, apart from the immediate action by the militia, the given shops should be closed for several days.

STATE COUNCIL COMMISSIONS DISCUSS BYDGOSZCZ DECISION

LD162155 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Today the Legal Commission of the Council of State, with the participation of the Presidium of the Commission for People's Councils, acquainted itself with the content of the decision by the Bydgoszcz Voivodship prosecutor's office at the end of July on the discontinuation of the investigation into the events of 19 March in the Bydgoszcz Voivodship office, listened to the prosecutor general, and then accepted the statement by the prosecutor general to the effect that the complaints of those wronged about the decision to discontinue the investigation will be thoroughly examined by the Prosecutor General's Office.

It was also recommended that the Prosecutor General (?investigate) whether conclusions had been drawn in connection with the iregularities ascertained during the investigation and what these conclusions were.

PAPER COMPLAINS ABOUT STATE OF RAIL FREIGHT

LD170828 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1430 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] The state of railway cars is catastrophic. This is the title of an article in today's KRAKOWSKI DZIENNIK POLSKI. In spite of a substantial reduction in the quantity of goods carried by rail the amount of damage to and theft of consignments entrusted to the railways has increased. Thefts are most frequently discovered at the stations of Krakow-Prokocim Towarowy, Krakow-Olsza and Tarnow. Of course, this does not mean, the author of the article states, that crimes have been committed there. Thefts from tractors and motor vehicles carried by rail have become common. Therefore, these vehicles are transported at present without batteries because they disappear most frequently. Not long ago, goods trains used to be accompanied by workers for the protection of railways. Unfortunately, difficulties with staff and a shortage of those willing to take up this thankless job have compelled the Ministry of Communications to change its orders. Great difficulty in taking care of the goods is created by the catastrophic technical state of the railway cars. More and more often they have no doors, their walls are damaged and attractive goods are loaded on the platforms. Trains carrying coal have two or three wagons which are more or less in order while the remainder should have been withdrawn from service a long time ago.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CRITICIZES 7 JUNE STATEMENT

LD161540 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Sep (PAP)--The Armed Forces daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today put in doubt the good intentions of the 22 signatories of the June 7 statement published in the TYGODNIK POWSZECHNE weekly, which denied the existence in Poland of any relevant forces which might strive to wreck the Polish-Soviet alliance and friendship.

The newspaper charged that the statement's authors, who included journalist association's leaders Stefan Bratkowski and Dariusz Fikus, member of the writers' union leadership Kazimierz Dziewanowski, sociologist Jan Strzelecki and filmmakers' union chief Andrzej Wajda, "in fact were trying to blot out and obscure the growing evil, a political phenomenon which carries fatal consequences for the normalization of the situation in Poland."

The conclusion of this effect, wrote the author of the ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI article, M. Nowinski, is justified by the anti-Soviet excesses in Poland of the past four months and additionally reinforced in the light of the recent Solidarity "message" to the working people of Eastern Europe.

It is doubtful that the statement's authors who are well-versed in national events and hardly gullible, as proved by their own publications, "failed to notice the spread of anti-Soviet propaganda on the columns of various local journals which is certain to bear to some extent on the minds of less socially and life-experienced people," wrote Mr Nowinski.

"The anti-Soviet propaganda is not abating at all. Staged are demonstrations "in defence of those imprisoned for their beliefs, preparations are underway for so-called 'star' marches, demands are put forth for improvements to history textbooks, etc. All those ventures are marked also by anti-Soviet accents and virulence dictated by rabid anti-Sovietism," wrote the daily, and referred in particular to "the flagrant manifestations of anti-Soviet activity" such as the excesses in the Sosonowiec coalmine, the Katowice steelworks and other centres which followed the many instances of defilement of Soviet soldiers' wartime graves and monuments.

Mr Nowinski also referred specifically to the so-called "truthful" song review held in the Gdansk district to Oliwa under artistic management of film director Andrezej Wajda whom he branded as "the leading organizer of an event imbued with brutal antisocialist and anti-Soviet 'gestures.'"

These very lucid instances, the daily went on, provide "a sufficient characterization of irresponsible activities by various groups of people, mostly young, who are encouraged by expert political gamblers."

"Do the signatories of the June statement fail to see that their document now after less than 4 months, is flagrantly divorced from reality?" asked the daily adding: "Was it not intended, by any chance, to belittle and dwarf that which in fact hits out at the interest of the socialist state? Or maybe its authors' intuition just failed them?"

Another question asked by the daily in conclusion is whether the statement is not a proof of peculiar perversion and incredibility practiced by Mr Stefan Bratkowski, the Journalists' Association chairman, who himself is known to have charged the party and state mass media with a practice of manipulation and incredibility.

ZSL SESSION HELD IN WARSAW ON DRAFT PROGRAM

LD161926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] A session of the team working on the ZSL draft political and socioeconomic program in Warsaw today was devoted to the discussion of this document. The team functions within the framework of a ZSL Supreme Committee commission appointed to draw up an ideological declaration, a program and a statute for the party. In the course of the session, in which Stefan Ignar, chairman of the Supreme Committee, took part, the course of work on the creation of the program, along with its main assumptions were discussed. In accordance with these assumptions, this document will set out the ZSL's stance with regard to the current political, social and economic problems of the country and party propositions aimed at solving them, with special attention being paid to rural and agricultural matters. Materials were presented during the discussion. In general they were assessed positively. However, the need was pointed out for a clearer and unambigous definition of many questions, and for the program to be enriched with new elements. It was stressed that the party's political and socioeconomic program is of fundamental significance for the development of the further activity of the ZSL as a political party. Thus it is necessary that, as well as aims, it define strategies and the means of implementing them. For the program, it was stated, should not only anticipate social, economic and political [word indistinct] but should also influence their formation.

ZSMP EXPRESSES 'ALARM,' DEMANDS IMPROVEMENTS

LD162116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP], which held a session today in Warsaw, has issued a declaration stressing the alarm aroused among the young people in the union by actions aimed at undermining socialism, negating its basic principles and values.

On behalf of the mass of 2 million ZSMP members the declaration also demands that action be taken in order to improve the living and working conditions of all society, action by the government and also by the trade unions and other social and political organizations.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL VIEWS CURRENT ISSUES

LD161144 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Sep (PAP)--The Ninth PZPR Congress in all its entirety confirmed the immutability of the principles and directions of Polish foreign policy, which serves the independence and security of the socialist state, its development, its international position and also the unity of the states of the socialist community and the strengthening of peace in Europe and throughout the world, the maintenance and consolidation of the relaxation of tension in relations between East and West, Jozef Wiejacz, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic, said in an interview published in the Katowice paper TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA. He also underlined that securing optimum external conditions for brining the country out of the crisis and for successfully fulfilling the tasks of socialist renewal are goals of Polish foreign policy. We have an interest in the broad development of economic, trading, scientific and technical and financial cooperation with other countries, the undersecretary stated.

Of particular importance, J. Wiejacz went on, is cooperation with the Soviet Union, which has rendered, and continues to render selfless aid throughout the whole period in which difficulties have been building up in Poland, in addition to the regular deliveries provided for by agreements. The talks between S. Kania and W. Jaruzelski and L. Brezhnev in the Crimea ratified this policy of fraternal friendship.

The party congress not only confirmed the immutability of the goals of Polish foreign policy but also worked out new elements for its practical realization. This relates primarily to better coordination of political relations with economic relations and also to the attribution of greater importance to relations with developing countries.

We aim to continue the process outlined by the CSCE toward complete fulfillment of the Final Act of this conference. We consider that the meeting of representatives of the all-European conference participant states in Madrid should be crowned with the decision to convene a conference on military relaxation of tension and disarmament in Europe. We are ready to offer our capital to host the conference. In the seventies, considerable successes in the sphere of political relaxation of tension and development of cooperation were achieved with, unfortunately, the minimum of military relaxation of tension to add to the political relaxation. We see that in all spheres of negotiations considerable success has been achieved, J. Wiejacz said. It is this which conditions our active and systematic activity in calling for the aforementioned conference, for the support of our allies, and also that of the governments of many other states.

RODRIGUEZ, CZYREK SPEECHES AT CUBAN DINNER CITED

LD152217 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Havana, 15 Sep (PAP)--During a dinner given in honour of Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek, now on a visit to Cuba, the floor was taken by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party's Political Bureau and deputy president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers who stressed the significance of the Polish minister's visit to Cuba at the present level of Polish-Cuban relations. Referring to the situation in Poland, Rodriguez expressed conviction of the Cuban leadership that the Polish working class led by the PUWP will manage to get Poland out of the crisis and restore its due place in the international arena. This is a particular responsibility, said he, as the development of the situation in Poland advantageous to the force of socialism is significant both for the consolidation of unity of the socialist commonwealth and the preservation of detente, European and world peace.

Next the floor was taken by Jozef Czyrek who after recalling traditional bonds of friendship between both countries reviewed political situation pointing to the aggravating tension world over. Imperialism openly tends to change the alignment of forces, to gain a military edge, said he, referring to the decisions on launching the production of the neutron bomb and the latest aggression on Angola.

Against this context, there are attempts at using the situation in Poland for the cold war ends, for discrediting socialism and aggravating confrontation in international relations. Activities undertaken by opponents of socialism in Poland promote such attempts. The opponents of socialism try to use the situation in the Polish trade union movement for directing some of its sections against the system foundations of a socialist state, against vital interest of the nation. It is not a coincidence that the attempts of this kind were specially noticable over the last period during which the 9th extraordinary party congress strengthened the party's activeness and role and mapped out a definite programme of the socialist renewal and the overcoming of economic, social and political difficulties.

"We state resolutely, said he, that any calculations aimed at weakening socialism in Poland, undermining our allied bonds with the Soviet Union, with our socialist neighbours and friends are doomed to failure. Our independent and sovereign existence, Poland's security and international position are inseparably tied to socialism. Poland -- a link of the socialist commonwealth -- will continue to actively contribute to consolidating its cooperation within the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, to a joint struggle for a peaceful development of the world, international security, to curbing the arms race and promoting disarmament."

FOOD SUPPLIES, TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH GDR

LD140749 Warsaw PAP in English 2009 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (PAP)--Under contracts negotiated by Poland's foreign enterprises at the Leipzig Fair, Poland is going to receive 2,500 tonnes of meat and vegetable preserves, 4,500 tonnes of concentrated fruit juices, 1.5 million dollars worth of medicines, 400,000 dollars worth of cosmetics, 420,000 dollars worth of sports equipment, many household utensils, etc., from the Democratic Republic of Germany in the last quarter of the year. Moreover, deals were negotiated under which the GDR will supply Poland with farm machines and spare parts worth 15 million dollars and chemicals worth 3 million dollars by the end of the year.

LEADERS GREET BULGARIANS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU111113 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 81 pp 1, 7

[Greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski to their Bulgarian counterparts on national day]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia:

On the occasion of fraternal Bulgaria's national day, we send to the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the fraternal Bulgarian people cordial greetings and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and the Polish people.

Bulgaria's entry--thanks to the historic victory of the Soviet Union and the allied states over Hitlerism--onto the road of socialist construction began a new era in the Bulgarian state's history of 1,300 years.

The achievements scored under the BCP leadership in the past 37 years and the profound sociopolitical changes have resulted in socialist Bulgaria's comprehensive development in all spheres of life.

The consistent implementation of the 12th BCP Congress' program for building a developed socialist society is the guarantee of further achievements along the road to your country's favorable development.

The foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and its contribution toward strengthening the international position of the socialist community states, promoting international relations and intensifying neighborly cooperation in the Balkans are an important element of stability and peace.

We express the profound conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, states and peoples will continue to develop and consolidate.

Dear comrades, on your national day we wish you and the fraternal Bulgarian people many further achievements along the road to socialist construction.

[Signed] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic

JARUSELSKI GREETS DPRK COUNTERPART ON ANNIVERSARY

AU111108 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 81 p 7

[Greetings message from Premier Wojciech Jaruselski to DPRK premier on DPRK national day]

[Text] To Comrade Yi Ching-ok, premier of the Administrative Council of the DPRK Pyongyang:

Comrade Premier, on the 33d anniversary of the DPRK I send you, the DPRK Government and the Korean people cordial congratulations and best wishes for your country's favorable socioeconomic development and for further achievements in strengthening peace on the Korean peninsula.

I am convinced that the continous expansion of Polish-DPRK relations, including a mutually advantageous economic cooperation, will help further strengthen the ties of friendship between our two countries and peoples.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic

LEADERS GREET MPR'S TSEDENBAL ON BIRTHDAY

LD170924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, have sent a telegram of congratulations to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, secretary general of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; on the occasion of his 65th birthday today.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES RCP PLENUM ON AGRICULTURE

AU140940 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Sep 81 pp 1 and 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 9-10 September working meeting on agricultural research held by the RCP Central Committee in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades,

The meeting on questions concerning agricultural scientific research examined the current stage of Romanian agriculture and discussed measures to be taken to increase the contribution made by research to implementing the decisions of the 12th party congress on carrying out the new agrarian revolution and attaining higher production in all agricultural sectors.

As is well known, we also made important achievements in agriculture during the 1976-80 5-year plan. Agricultural production increased by over 60 percent in the seventies. On this basis, we were able to increase the consumption of agricultural and food products. Consumption of certain basic products almost doubled in the past decade, which shows the successes attained in agriculture and the unswerving implementation of the party policy to continuously raise the people's material and intellectual well-being, in accordance with the development of the forces of production and the overall national economy.

Agricultural scientific research has contributed very importantly to all these achievements. During this meeting, various speakers referred in detail to these achievements in all fields: cereals, industrial crops, vegetables, wine and tree cultivation and animal breeding. Indeed, one can state that we have achieved new, highly productive varieties, a fact reflected in many agricultural cooperatives by larger crops of grain and barley, about 6,000 kg per hectare and even more, and 7-8,000 and sometimes over 10,000 kg of cord per hectare. Likewise, we have also had good results in increasing the number of livestock and the production of animals. Generally speaking, one can therefore state that we have indeed made significant progress and that our research has created species and breeds which can ensure higher production than those envisaged by plan. We have carried out a large irrigation and land improvement program on almost 2 million hectares. The network of tractor and agricultural machinery stations has been improved. At the same time our agriculture has been adequately mechanized and supplied with larger quantities of fertilizers and other chemicals.

All this has led to an increase in the agricultural production of the seventies and the 1976-80 5-year plan. Generally speaking, a 25 percent increase in agricultural production can be considered good for a 5-year plan. However, in view of our planned goals and the capacity of Romanian agriculture, we cannot be content with what has been achieved.

Our country's agriculture has great potential in all sectors. We must openly state that the material and human opportunities and reserves of our agriculture are not being fully used. The positive results attained in various sectors have not generally been attained in all production agricultural units by all agricultural producers. The production attained in the previous 5-year plan and this year are not up to the level of the means available to Romanian agriculture.

Proceeding from this, we must draw the logical conclusion that scientific research also failed to fully meet the tasks incumbent upon it. It is obvious that, in our assessment of research, we must proceed not only from achievements on experimental plots or in certain experimental farms and fields but from the overall production and from the average crops attained in all counties and nationwide. All kinds of new species and technology must necessarily determine an appropriate increase in the national agricultural production. Only to the extent that we achieve this can we assess that the results of research are good!

If we compare the results mentioned at this meeting, namely the results attained by research in various farms, including in various state agricultural enterprises and agricultural cooperatives and the average crops in counties and nationwide, we reach the conclusion that a great discrepancy exists between the achievements of research and those of overall production. Therefore, one can and must ask the question: What are the causes for this state of affairs? Either the potential of seeds from test fields cannot produce results in the overall production or the appropriate technological measures are improperly applied in the overall production so as to make full use of this potential.

Generally speaking, I believe that the failings should be mainly sought for in the implementation of research results, although, to a certain extent, there are also shortcomings in the stability of species attained by research when the goal is to ensure consistently large crops.

There are serious shortcomings in the way various institutes, the agricultural academy, the general directorates and the ministry of agriculture take over and generally introduce the results of research, the new speices of seeds and plants and the achievements in zootechny. First of all, no appropriate seeds of high productivity and good quality were or are ensured; responsibility in this respect is not clear or uniform. Only thus can we explain the fact that there are small production cooperatives sowing third or fourth generation seeds, even though they are next door to research institutes--both belonging to the same agroindustrial council--which have the obligation to supply first or second generation seeds at least to their own agroindustrial councils.

Generally speaking, one can say that research does not aim at and is not responsible for implementing results attained in overall production. To a certain extent, this responsibility ceases once a given strain is approved or confirmed. The research institutes, that is the producers of the new strains are not responsible for results attained by these strains in the overall production or for the application of technologies which led to the productions attained by research.

Hence, we will have to draw appropriate conclusions concerning the increase in the responsibility of research. When I talk about research, I am referring to all sectors, including teaching, and all agricultural fields.

At the same time, we must draw our conclusions as regards the responsibility of the agricultural academy as a national body which must ensure the uniform and rapid generalization of research results in the entirety of agriculture. As I have mentioned before, there are serious failings in the activity of the Ministry of Agriculture and other agriculture bodies whose task is to organize agriculture production, that is to make use of research results and firmly apply them by checking and involving research and education cadres in this activity and pooling all efforts to rapidly implement research results.

It is necessary to draw our conclusions and lessons from the current state of affairs. I do not wish to dwell in detail upon them. I believe that all the comrades present and all research and education cadres will understand that they must earnestly examine their activity to date and in particular that they will establish the necessary measures to commendably fulfill tasks devolving upon agricultural research.

We have large forces and a powerful material base in research. The agricultural academy employs over 13,000 people--over 4,000 of whom have higher education--in 153 agricultural research units of various kinds. Following the organizational measures adopted this year in research, we can state that, generally speaking, we have a good organization here. the number of researchers and other research workers is enough to tackle and resolve the complex problems connected with the development of agricultural production. We will probably have to make certain improvements or corrections in some sectors; I am referring for instance to zootechny, sheep, combating soil erosion and better drainage operations. But generally speaking one can say that we have a well organized research framework. If we add to this the higher education and highschool network, it is clear that we have a powerful force capable of resolving all problems.

Likewise, the agricultural academy has 162,000 hectares of agricultural land, over 100,000 of which are tillable, and a relatively developed livestock sector, although it is still small in relation to the agricultural and arable plots avilable to it. As a rule, the research units should be a model and an example to everybody, both from the viewpoint of production and from that of the organization and the relationship between cereal and industrial crops and between the overall vegetable and livestock production.

We are ensuring the appropriate mechanization of agricultural work. Hence, we have an appropriate human and material base, which ensures the fulfillment of the great tasks established by the agricultural research program, in close connection with the requirements of ensuring the overall development of agriculture and increasing the vegatable and animal production and the consumer goods and raw materials production, in order to guarantee proper supplies to the people and to meet the needs of industry and other national economic branches.

It is necessary now to properly utilize the forces and means available to research so that it can commendably meet all requirements in the cc .g years.

The 12th party congress set the main goals of the country's overall development: The transition to a new stage in the 1981-85 5-year plan and the attainment of a new quality of work and life in all fields of activity. In this respect, important tasks are incumbent upon agriculture, as one of the key branches of the national economy.

It is necessary to attain a highly efficient agriculture, which should fully meet the people's consumer requirements and should make an ever greater contribution to developing the national economy, building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and ensuring the country's firm progress toward communism. (lively applause)

This year we adopted the special plan for agricultural production as a separate plan of its own in order to pay particular attention to fulfilling the great tasks facing our agriculture. We drafted programs and subprograms per branches and subbranches for all agricultural sectors. All these plans must become the foundation of the activity of scientific research. Beginning with the agricultural academy, all research institutes and stations, in accordance with their specific character, must proceed from the national agricultural plan and the production programs and subprograms. They must establish their ways of action and what is necessary for carrying out their research activities in order to fulfill the established plans and programs completely and commendably.

Generally speaking, we can say that we currently have great human forces and material means both in research and agriculture. We must now proceed from this quantitative accumulation to a new quality. Let us carry out the new agrarian revolution, which presupposes a transition from quantity to a new and better quality.

Esteemed comrades,

The agriculture consistently gives and will continue to give priority to cereals. In 1985 we must attain a production of about 27 million tons of cereals. In relation to the land earmarked for cereals, this means an average production of about 4.5 tons per hectare. It is quite possible to attain this figure. I was referring to the main crop, not to what we sow in the catch crop.

Proceeding from this, research must establish the best and most productive strains of wheat, barley, corn, rye and other cereals. Let us cultivate all plots with the best strains, in accordance with climatic conditions.

It is necessary to achieve by 1985 a nationwide average production per hectare of at least 4,000 kg of wheat, 5,000 kg of barley and 5,500 kg of corn. As was shown at this meeting, the strains we currently have can guarantee attaining these crops. As was said at this meeting, we have strains of wheat and barley in all stations all over the country capable of producing crops of 6-7,000 kg per hectare.

In certain state agricultural enterprises as well as some cooperatives we have already attained such crops, hence we have a confirmation of the potential of these strains. We must proceed to producing the necessary seeds for primary and secondary reproduction and ensuring the observance of technological and agrotechnical norms and rules to attain these crops.

For industrial crops we must attain at least the following quantities per hectare: 2,500 kg sunflower, 2,500 kg soya and 40,000 kg beet. As far as beets are concerned, I did not take into consideration the figures presented here of 50-60-70,000 kg per hectare. I am referring to average nationwide crops. What we have obtained in research and overall production clearly shows that the potential of the available seeds ensures the attainment of such crops.

We must aim at rapidly resolving the problem of crown flax, where we have poor crops, and of fibre flax. It is probably necessary to set up special stations which should take care of the flax in the main areas where it is growing. It seems that we have good results for hemp. We must generally introduce them so as to attain large crops of 8,000-10,000 kg hemp per hectare.

In view of the requirements of our textile industry, of the overall national economy and of the flax oil industry, research should establish, as of the coming weeks, the special program, and the necessary organizational measures to attain a change in this sector and to fulfill the tasks established in this 5-year plan. We envisaged a production of 100,000 hectares of flax tow. This means a minimal production of at least 150,000 tons of flax tow. By adding to this the hemp crops, we can ensure an important quantity of raw materials for the textile production.

We must make more resolute efforts to improve research work in the vegetable sector. As you see, I did not say anything about flowers, because I think that both research and education have been stressing that area too much, to the detriment of basic problems concerning vegetables. It must be clearly understood that we need vegetables. Some 300,000 hectares are sown to vegetables in Romania, without counting catch crops. Had we obtained an average of 30,000 kg of vegetables per hectare, that would have made about 9 million tons, i.e. double the quantity required for domestic consumption. By practicing intensive vegetable-growing, we can attain the above figures.

Yesterday we discussed in detail the question of tomatoes, of which we obtain under 20 tons per hectare; if we continue to grow them as is now done we will never exceed 20 tons. However, as of this year, all tomatoes must be planted in the spring in accordance with modern methods and, I would add, traditional practices. We must grow tomatoes on trellises, on stakes. A plant cannot yield 2-3 kg unless it is raised. We must liquidate anarchy and laziness in vegetable growing. The comrades in charge of this sector keep saying that vegetables require a lot of work. But without work one cannot practice agriculture, or anything else, not in material and not in intellectual areas! A modern horticulture requires appropriate labor and organization! Prescribed densities must be observed, and the most productive technologies applied! We must produce 50,000-60,000 kg of tomatoes per hectare. This problem must be solved as of next year! Vegetable crops must follow a rational structure, thus ensuring all the vegetables required for appropriate consumer nutrition. This cannot be left to chance! In summer we must supply at least 10 kg of early potatoes per capita, and the same amount of peas and string beans. Such quantities will ensure good consumer supplies. We must thoroughly organize the production of vegetables and greens in accordance with the requirements of satisfactory supply and good nutrition. A consumption of 170-180 kg per capita yearly is sufficient, but it must be ensured on season and in the varieties established. I will not now go into detail; I have discussed this with the ministry leadership and with the comrades in charge of the respective sectors, and we must put order in this area.

As of next year, the entire area sown to vegetables must be irrigated. We must not allow any vegetable growing unless the land is properly irrigated.

There are lakes or wells in each area in our country; drilling--not even deep drilling--can ensure water for certain areas, and we can thus be sure of obtaining the vegetables planned whatever the conditions.

We must ensure constant and timely supplies of seed and seedlings for both the vegetable and the other agricultural sectors. Our experience shows that crops, including tomatoes, can be sown in July.

Crop sowing must be planned in accordance with consumer supply requirements. Practically speaking, tomatoes and cabbage must be sown at least in three series: cabbage should be available as of May, and field tomatoes from June to November. We must supply the people with fresh vegetables. We must endeavor to ensure fresh vegetables and greens for consumer supplies from March until December. We must have lettuce, spinach and so forth as of March. This is the major problem in the vegetable-growing sector! And it must be solved as of next year. According to what we heard here, we do have the necessary seed: let us use it and plan vegetable beds appropriately, so as to fulfill these tasks.

We must give greater attention to the problem of wine production. Research people have presented a few achievements here--and we have indeed had some achievements; however, they are not reflected in production. We still have yields of 5,000-6,000 kg of grapes per hectare, while we should try to obtain an average of 12,000-15,000 kg of grapes per hectare by 1990, including the periods required for vineyards to begin producing. This means that, as of this year, we should begin to organize large and private vineyards growing solely highly productive strains. Practically speaking, we must never again plant strains yielding less than 15,000 kg. We do not need grapes for special wines, just to win medals at contests. We need table grapes and highly productive grapes, and this is an objective that must be attained. In general, great stress must be placed on the kind of vineyards which require less treatment, in view of both the high cost and the undesirable effect of chemicals in excessive quantities on people's health. Unfortunately, instead of trying to find solutions to reduce the consumption of chemicals, people continually request more.

This means that we should cultivate table grapes--which must make up 50 percent of our vineyards--which can also be used for wine. We should plant grapes for wine or mixed species--as they are called--as well, but only if they yield large production. We must also expand the cultivation of hybrids, obtained by the institute, which yield 20,000-22,000 kg and which do not require any treatment, thus ensuring ample supplies and table wine.

We must be very firm in not allowing vineyards to be planted on arable land for any reason whatsoever. Vineyards should be organized in large plantations on slopes and hilly areas and even up mountains, as used to be done in our country, not to mention foreign experience, with very good results.

We must take resolute steps to join together, in the course of the current 5-year plan, all small, dispersed vineyards and to plant highly-productive strains; ownership will, of course be observed, in accordance with the law. However, vineyards must be grouped together and put in order, so as to be able to organize operations appropriately and to eliminate the present situation which generally precludes proper agricultural work.

We have also obtained good results in the fruit tree sector. We do have some good strains, but they are not widespread enough in production. Here, too, by 1990 we must conclude the process of organizing productive plantations so as to ensure a large variety of fruit in season. Let us grow the best and most resistent strains which require the least possible treatment. We must aim at obtaining at least 20 tons of fruit per hectare. Only thus will we be able to fulfill the program on increasing fruit production and the per capita quantities established. This applies equally to the program we have on increasing, as of next year, the production of strawberries, raspberries, blueberries and so forth. As the comrades active in this sector have assured us, we have the seedlings and all other requirements to do so. As you see, I am referring primarily to what we have; however, I will also speak about what we have to do in the future.

We have the task of applying and generalizing our achievements in production. This will help us rapidly double production within a few years. As in the past, I insist that we utilize what we have, as a decisive factor for fulfilling our agricultural program in the current 5-year plan.

Comrades, we also have considerable tasks in the livestock sector, regarding the number of animals and especially increasing animal production: meat, milk, wool and eggs. We must indeed eliminate the anarchy and even irresponsibility that has been reigning for a long time in this sector. An erroneous mentality has taken root: namely, that we should bring in foreign breeds to replace those that have become acclimatized and have developed in our country in the course of decades and centuries. Programs have been established in this respect.

We have specified the breeds of cattle we should select; stress has been placed on the Romanian Morley and the Maramures Black breeds. Positive results have been obtained in breed improvement work. However, here, too, generalization is slow, which makes it necessary to take resolute steps to fulfill the program on increasing the number of cattle in the current 5-year plan. By 1990 we must have about 8.5-9 million cattle, and by 1985 7.5 million in order to ensure appropriate quantities of milk, milk products and meat for consumer supplies and of course, raw materials for industry, including hides.

This is quite feasible. Research must concentrate on existing programs. Positive results must be generalized. We must focus on the breeds we have, breed the best studs and ensure appropriate fodder, then we will be able to exceed the production plan for meat and milk envisaged by 1985. Research workers are not requested to do anything special, only to concentrate on their job and to utilize what we have in our country.

As for sheep, I think the situation is unsatisfactory. Good results have indeed been obtained with Merino sheep. The Palas is also a breed that has given good results. The latter is raised in Constanta, but production has been half as high as in the pilot station. Results are lagging behind for Tzurcana sheep which make up 40 percent of our sheep and for Tigaia [in Romanian, a prime-wool sheep] which make up another 40 percent. We plan to have 30 percent fine-wool sheep. The Tigaia and Tzurcana breeds together make up over 80 percent of our sheep. Our research, however, has neglected to improve these breeds. Rapidly, within a few years, we must turn the Tigaia into a sheep weighing at least 60-70 kg and yielding 4-5 kg of wool; by 1990, the Tzurcana must exceed 100 kg in weight, especially the milk producers. Research and other forces must be organized in accordance with the above requirements in this field. We must particularly breed sheep for prime and semiprime wool. The Tzurcana and Tigaia cannot be improved at Palas; for that we must organize special centers in view of the importance of those breeds for our economy. We must rapidly solve this problem. You are experts, so you know that by obtaining 2 or 1 and 1/2 ewings a year, within 4-5 years one can have a complete turnover of sheep; that can be done through organized melioration work, by improving quality and making the respective breeds into superior breeds.

In the pig sector we have obtained good results. Here, too, we must concentrate on highly-productive breeds which fatten easily and grow fast. Again, we must improve the breeds we have; the material available is adequate for fulfilling our program.

The same applies to poultry. This sector is rather well organized; we must fulfill and even exceed the poultry meat program, in view of beef shortages. We must achieve the quantity of eggs established to fully meet consumer requirements.

We have considerable tasks in pisciculture. We have a program for that sector, too, but it has not been fulfilled. We have 400,000 hectares of water surface; in the meantime we have built additional reservoirs, but the fish production has not increased. Not enough effort has been made to fulfill the program in the Danube Delta or in the rest of the country. The situation must be seriously reviewed and measures established to fulfill the program in pisciculture. We must particularly raise fish that does not need feeding but lives on water plants--as is done throughout the world.

Similarly, we must give greater attention to apiculture. It would seem that the situation is not satisfactory in that area. Although in general we have large bee colonies, the quantity of honey obtained is not too big. There are too few beehives in state and cooperative enterprises, and I think that to a certain extent this also has a negative effect on agricultural production, if one considers the role of bees. Each unit should be obligated to keep a certain number of bee colonies, and should be given instructions as to where to place them beginning in the spring and until fall. The apiculture sector must be better organized and given the attention due to one of the important aspects of the national economy.

The ministry of agriculture also has a program for growing silk worms. We have a specialized enterprise for this, however the quantity of silk yarn obtained falls short of our requirements. The program we have must be brought up to date and measures must be taken to implement it! The research sector must also concern itself with this problem.

Esteemed comrades, as you see, we have programs for each sector. On the basis of those programs, all research institutes and cadres and all working people in agriculture must decide how to organize their work. Scientific research must be focused on implementing programs and achieving the production envisaged on the basis of the results obtained.

I am dwelling on these matters because I do not want anyone to come up in a year's time and say: We need 10 years to create a new strain. Let us concentrate on existing ones and utilize those. Let us improve and stabilize them, and then apply them in production. This must be done even if we do nothing else for a whole year in research! With the material available, the research sector has everything it needs to fulfill the objectives planned.

There are problems in silviculture, too. This has been discussed less here, although it is connected to agricultural sciences. We have a program for silviculture, too. Research work must break with conservative methods and take serious steps to implement this program and to plant trees with greater productivity and with the shortest possible growth period, with a view to meeting the requirements of the national economy.

We also have a mechanization program and machinery systems. This program must also be implemented. We have all that is needed for these purposes; our machine-building industry can and must provide machinery for all agricultural operations, within the terms envisaged.

We must intensify work in the area of veterinary medicine. We must equally work to deal with various plant diseases. This year, too, we lost animals owing in part to shortcomings of a veterinary order, to failure to combat and prevent diseases. Of course, one should not abuse the utilization of drugs for animals. We must take the required preventive hygiene measures to preclude disease; however, we must at the same time have the means to act swiftly and prevent losses, as happened this year. The same is valid for plant protection and combating plant disease. Special stress must be put on achieving disease-resistent strains, with a view to reducing the consumption of chemicals. It must be clearly understood that abuse of chemicals, aside from the material costs involved, has ill effects--not yet fully known--on people's health; in any event, they are undesirable. It is clear that any drugs used to fight disease can only harm the body. Hence, scientific research and production must be geared to achieving resistent strains, which should make the use of chemicals unnecessary, including that of herbicides.

We must firmly specify the technologies and obligatory norms that must be applied by all production units. At our recent meeting on agriculture we discussed some of the related issues, such as plant density, sowing seasons and agricultural operations. Greater attention must be given to technological problems and to the performance of agricultural operations, beginning with plowing and soil preparation. Of course, soil and climatic conditions differ. That means that poorer soil needs greater care. Natural fertilizers must be applied everywhere to obtain the crops we need.

The agricultural academy is fully responsible for supplying seed and seedlings. Primary seed reproduction should be done as a rule in research units, and secondary seed reproduction in specialized farms, state enterprises and agricultural production cooperatives, as well as in joint agroindustrial councils. The academy and specialized institutes must supervise the production of all seed, the delivery of quality certificates, and the issue of instructions for sowing and other agricultural operations.

Similarly, through specialized institutes and through the Central Institute for Zootechny, the academy must ensure studs, high-quality reproduction material and insemination material for all breeds and all sectors, including the private sector.

I want to call your attention to the fact that when I speak about agriculture, I mean agriculture as a whole, regardless of ownership. The research sector belongs to the Ministry of Agriculture and not to a certain form of organization, and hence the measures established must be uniformly applied. The Central Institute of Zootechny is in charge of artificial insemination centers. It must improve their work and it is responsible for both artificial and natural insemination.

Once again I want to mention that the Agricultural Academy and specialized institutes must issue agricultural methods suited to the various soil and climatic conditions for all products, and for each separately.

The Agricultural Academy must play an active role in implementing the agricultural development program and in effecting the agrarian revolution.

There can be no agrarian revolution without agricultural science. This means that the research sector must assume responsibility and act along this line. The meeting has discussed the problem of irrigation, land melioration, drainage and combating excessive soil humidity. We have already irrigated considerable areas, and still have a considerable plan to fulfill. The entire academy and ministry must be concerned with establishing more suitable norms and regulations for organizing irrigation systems, with a view to precluding the formation of bogs and excess humidity. We must work out and rapidly begin implementing a program for drainage on large areas, as envisaged in the 5-year plan. We will probably have to establish joint units to draft plans and apply them, which will also be responsible for drainage work; these units will be located in the respective areas. We must resolutely apply anti soil-erosion measures. We have done well in this respect, but we must organize the application of such measures according to areas, and organize joint enterprises to draft plans on the basis of past experience and with the aid of relevant bodies; those enterprises will also carry out and organize operations. There is no question of increasing the number of personnel, but of better distributing them. I am stressing this in order to preclude requests for personnel. The personnel already available must be better organized and utilized, and distributed more judiciously so that they will not waste their time on paperwork. In point of fact, this is perhaps one of the most important issues for fulfilling the agricultural production plan. This is also valid for drainage work, for irrigation and soil melioration. If we do not act resolutely along this line, we will not be able to attain our targets. Both the academy and the ministry of agriculture must adopt appropriate measures, as of this fall, to implement our program.

Attention must also be given to preparing sandy areas for utilization. We have acquired rather good experience in this respect, but it is not properly applied. With a few years sandy land should be turned into productive agricultural land.

We must draft as soon as possible a uniform program for the Danube Delta. We must eliminate disparate work teams and actions which in certain cases did more harm than good in the delta. We must organize uniform enterprises and a uniform agricultural-piscicultural administration. We cannot have each sector work independently in the Danube Delta. Joint organizations should be allocated areas within the framework of a uniform concept, and should work on the basis of a program and under single leadership, uniformly distributing agricultural, forestry, piscicultural and livestock experts.

As soon as possible we must create a central collective to finalize such a program within a few weeks, so that as of next year we can implement the new organization and uniform exploitation of the Danube delta.

A program is being worked on for developing animal breeding in mountainous areas. We must step up the work, because as of this fall we must resolutely begin utilizing mountainous areas for raising animals, especially cattle and sheep, thus capitalizing on our large reserves of hayfields and pastures.

Esteemed comrades, those were the directions in which I think we should be acting as of this very year to increase the contribution of agricultural sciences to rapidly increasing our animal and vegetable production.

All such activities must of course be based on the most advanced scientific methods, both national and international. We must examine our achievements and those obtained abroad, and strengthen our cooperation with similar institutes in socialist and other countries. We must not waste time on what has already been done someplace else, we must start from current achievements and proceed further, applying what is already known and proceeding to new topics of research.

Naturally, while stressing the application of achievements to date, we must also think in terms of the distant future. In the course of the current 5-year plan we must prepare land, livestock breeds, technologies and so forth for the next 5-year plan. We must make long-term plans, think of our country's future and act responsibly as good managers! But let us first apply what we have, because if we always keep chasing something new and never apply what has already been achieved, we will find ourselves in the position of an army that advances on a broad front without covering or consolidating its back. In research, as in any other area, we must consolidate what we have already achieved. In this case, consolidating means applying the results of research, in production obtaining the same crops as in experimental stations, and then progressing to new and even more productive varieties.

Our objective is to obtain strains of wheat yielding 10,000 kg per hectare, corn yielding 15,000-20,000 kg, and barley yielding 10,000-12,000 kg. We want vegetable species yielding larger production, and the same is valid for all other sectors. However, I want to reiterate that in the long-term scheme of things we must first apply in production what we have already achieved.

Biology must play a greater role in research activities, and provide solutions to the complex problems currently emerging in agricultural sciences. Particularly, we must increase the role of genetics and genetic engineering, of biochemistry and other disciplines, which are decisive for achieving mutations and revolutionary changes in the structure of plants and animals, that is to say in achieving strains and breeds with superior characteristics, capable of promoting the agrarian revolution and a revolution in agricultural sciences.

We must increase the plants' capability to assimilate energy and convert it. We must penetrate the most intimate secrets of nature and find ways of stimulating photosynthesis and utilizing it to obtain early, highly-productive crops.

We must endeavor to increase the animals' capability to assimilate fodder. Zootechnical research must daringly tackle this problem. If we continue to record such high consumption rates in livestock breeding, we will not be able to fulfill our programs. Naturally, the genetic and biochemical subjects in this area are of a special nature; our researchers must deal with them, as well as with the metabolism changes that must be achieved to increase the degree of assimilation, enhance fodder productivity and reduce consumption.

We must also give due attention to other agriculture-related activities concerning biogas, biomass, energy and solar energy which must be utilized in agriculture.

Hence, while focusing on applying in practice our achievements to date, we must more thoroughly organize long-term research on basic topics, with a view to developing agricultural production and obtaining results on a par or even better than in the rest of the world. Agricultural science must make an increasingly greater contribution to the entire development program of our fatherland.

For that we must take more resolute steps to improve the activities of the agricultural academy, central institutes and research stations. Their responsibilities and role must be better specified, each in its respective field. All agricultural research personnel must be put directly in charge of farms and production units belonging to research institutes, or to state agricultural enterprises and agricultural production cooperatives.

We must promote more active participation by cadres from higher education in all research activities and in efforts to increase agricultural production. Institutes of higher education and their cadres must concern themselves equally with the problems of agricultural research. An expert who does not know how to run an agricultural farm or how to obtain appropriate production in his field cannot be a good teacher. In all agricultural units there are sectors for grain, industrial crops and livestock where teachers and researchers can work. Let them go down to livestock, grain or vegetable farms and see that they produce good results. A teacher or lecturer who is incapable of running farm production should be sent to production for a term and only after that returned to teaching. Recycling is not an abstract concept. Recycling should involve running an agricultural farm, participating in land melioration or anti-soil-erosion projects. It is better to send a station director to lecture or give a course in antierosion procedures than to entrust this task to a professor who never worked in the area, has never seen how the actual work is done. Teaching is not only theory. We must truly link education to research and production. The link between research and production should not be reduced to a visit to a farm or a mere contract. The researcher with the widest experience and the head of a research program must teach their students about what he actually did in practice, teach them real agriculture. The professor should go down to the farm and help obtain crops, and he will know what to teach. He has, of course, earned the right to be a professor, but that is not a right for life, he cannot enjoy it if he does not keep up with agricultural science and practice.

Our educational system must teach at the level of our best results, and once graduated, students must be able to immediately produce in their field. Together with the teaching staff, students must effectively participate in agricultural work, must form part and parcel of the labor force performing that work.

Agricultural secondary schools, vocational schools and mechanics schools must also be involved in such activities. Their teaching staff and students must actually participate in agricultural work and constitute the labor force in various areas. Effecting the link between research, education and production means breaking the wall between them. Education, research and production must work as one unit to develop our agriculture.

Comrades, I want all those employed in agriculture to grasp the fact that we need their direct participation in agricultural work. Nobody should think he is too good for it, as is still the case. The researcher is not an observer who only gives the worker advice. He must himself tend the crops, take tools in hand and do his share of the work. This is the only way he can produce good strains and teach others what to do. That is how things used to be done in Romania, and that is what some researchers still do. And that must become the rule. A person who wants to work in teaching agriculture must work at least one year in agriculture; and only if he likes it and gets used to it should he proceed to teach.

The ministry, too, should be staffed by people who understand production, and who go back to production periodically. Agricultural production is not achieved in the office, although we unfortunately have experts who have not left their office in 20 years. This is the only way to democratize leadership and to ensure good agricultural production. With people who have been pushing paper for 20 years we will not have any production: just more paper. Hence, we must change the mentality of people in agriculture.

This also applies to the deputy minister, the minister, the chairman of the Agricultural Academy, who must put on work clothes and work shoulder to shoulder with the workers, the student and the researcher. We must effect a genuine change of mentality and change the situation in agriculture from top to bottom.

Great tasks are naturally incumbent on the Ministry of Agriculture, which is fully responsible for agricultural activities and for agricultural research as well. The Agricultural Academy and all research units are subordinated to it and are accountable to the Ministry of Agriculture. All agricultural research must proceed on the basis of the general agricultural plan and observe its norms, and is accountable to the National Council of Agriculture and to the ministry for the results obtained. The ministry must assume direct responsibility and leadership of agriculture. The ministry is responsible for seed production, for delivering seed and for its quality. It can never, under any circumstances, evade any responsibility in agricultural leadership. Only uniform leadership of all activities, including agricultural sciences, will ensure agricultural production. This means that the Ministry of Agriculture must draw the due conclusions and act along this line.

Great responsibility also devolves on the national council for science and technology, as the uniform body of coordination of research and of the various sectors of activity. Many things do not fall under agriculture, but under chemistry, machine-building or other sectors, such as physics or biology.

Important agricultural responsibilities devolve on other central bodies as well: The Ministry of Education is responsible for the integration and active participation of higher and all other institutes of education in production. Equally important, various state bodies must provide supervision and are responsible for the fulfillment of agricultural tasks in accordance with plan provisions.

We must act more resolutely to increase the role of party organizations in improving research work in all units, in channeling the efforts of all workers and researchers toward fulfilling their great tasks. We have forceful party organizations capable of optimally carrying out these duties.

We must give due attention to the activities of the Socialist Unity and Democracy Front, which incorporates nonparty members and which must be actively involved in the implementation of our objectives, as well as to those of the trade unions, union of communist youth, and all mass and civic organizations.

We must better organize efforts to continuously raise the level of professional and scientific skills, as well as of political-educational activities.

Regarding research activities, we have great reserves in the thousands of agricultural experts employed in production units, and millions of working people, cooperative members and peasants, who have rich experience and who in fact are the ones who apply in practice the results of research. They can and must make a great contribution to fulfill both the agricultural production and the general endeavors to expand scientific knowledge. Their observations can enrich and supplement the researchers' knowledge. Alone an organic unity between research and working people in production can ensure rapid solutions to the complex agricultural problems. We must do our utmost to unite all agricultural forces in a single direction, that is toward achieving great productivity and rapidly increasing vegetable, animal and all other production; this is an essential requirement for implementing the party program, the current 5-year plan, and the 12th congress decisions.

Comrades, I want to conclude by once again calling your attention to the fact that, proceeding from the objectives of scientific research and from the great responsibilities incumbent on science for developing agriculture, we must not forget that the research sector must take immediate steps to actively contribute to optimally carrying out operations this fall, thus laying a sound foundation for the 1982 crops and for the very development of scientific activities.

All research and education units, all our forces must resolutely endeavor to justify the trust placed in them by the people; they must strive to increase the contribution of agriculture and agricultural scientific research to the general development of socialist Romania, to upgrading our people's well-being, to strengthening our fatherland's strength and capabilities, to defending its independence and sovereignty. (prolonged applause)

I am fully convinced that all research people, all working people employed in agriculture will do their best to optimally fulfill their tasks. Once again I want to stress that we have wonderful forces, capable research cadres and working people who have proved that they can fulfill their tasks and ensure large productions. I therefore want to express my conviction that starting next year, we will be able to radically improve research and all other agricultural activities and thus increase agricultural production.

With this conviction, I wish you full success in your activities, in the work of all researchers and research working people! Good health and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause)

ADN REPORTS ON GDR ARMY DELEGATION VISIT

LD162256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] The delegation of the National People's Army currently in Romania, which is led by the deputy defense minister, Heinz Kessler, today visited the Constanta area. The fruitful and friendly exchange of views on joint efforts for the secure protection of socialism and peace was continued. Prior to this, a visit by the army delegation to a unit of the Romanian army also made clear the mutual determination to defend socialist achievements against imperialist aggression.

BOTSWANA MINISTER CHIEPE VISITS MINING UNITS

AU161850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Sep (AGERPRES)--Dr G.K.T. Chiepe, minister of mineral resources and water affairs of the Republic of Botswana, now visiting Romania as guest of the Ministry of Mining, was a guest to several work collectives in the extractive sector in Prahova and Hunedoara counties. On the occasion, she got to know directly the activity and some results of the respective units and analyzed possibilities of bilateral cooperation in mining.

BRIEFS

GEOLOGY CONGRESS--Bucharest, 8 Sep (AGERPRES)--Over September 8-13, Romania plays host to the Congress of the Carpatho-Balkan Geological Association. The 12th congress that started its proceedings in Bucharest on Tuesday is attended by representatives of 14 countries particularly of those lying in the Alpes-Carpathian-Balkan chain area--academicians, university teaching staff, geologists, researchers, other men of science. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1758 GMT 8 Sep 81 AU]

FOLEA RECEIVES FOREIGN GEOLOGISTS--Bucharest, 12 Sep (AGERPRES)--Ioan Folea, minister of geology, received on September 12 the heads of the delegations to the 12th congress of the Carpatho-Balkan Geological Association whose proceedings are taking place in Bucharest. Questions were approached on the occasion of scientific and technical cooperation and collaboration in geology and geophysics, of the cooperation among scientists of the Carpatho-Balkan countries for enhancing their contribution to the progress of science and economic development. Attending were Prof (P. Beck Maguagetta), DSC, (Austria), Academician (Ivan Kostov) (Bulgaria), Prof (Otto Fusan), DSC, (Czechoslovakia), Prof (Marvai Gustav), DSC, (Hungary), Academician (Stanislav Wdowiarsz) (Poland), Academician N.P. (Semenenko) (USSR) and Academician (Petar Stefanovic) (Yugoslavia). [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 12 Sep 81 AU]

SUNDIC ON AS-SADAT EXPULSION OF SOVIET OFFICIALS

LD161642 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The Egyptian decision to expel the Soviet ambassador and a group of diplomats has not been sufficiently clarified although it is logical to assume that this is yet to be done. It is true that it is difficult to say how much As-Sadat's decision is based on facts and how much--if this is so--is the Soviet Union in a position to threaten the existing order in Egypt. However, whichever way it is, the decision by the head of the Egyptian state represents--in spite of the fact that earlier too there were similar disagreements between Cairo and Moscow--the deepest crisis in relations between the two countries so far. Needless to say, large disagreements between Egypt and the Soviet Union have existed for a long time. Disagreements existed even much earlier than As-Sadat's reconciliation with Israel and Begin. These disagreements existed in An-Nasir's time too and since As-Sadat assumed the presidency there has hardly been a period without sharp polemics between the two countries.

As-Sadat's decision to expel the Soviet ambassador, a group of diplomats and two journalists followed the settling of accounts with the domestic opposition and the national referendum in which the Egyptian voters confirmed the correctness of As-Sadat's move. It is not clear, however, why the Egyptian president decided to expel the Soviet ambassador only after the referendum and not before, and how it is possible that such an extensive plot against As-Sadat was only discovered at the last moment.

It would undoubtedly be wrong to think that the Egyptian-Soviet disagreement is a matter between the two countries alone. This disagreement is the consequence of much greater disagreements in the Middle East and the engagement of superpowers in this part of the world. One can even say that this is the main reason for As-Sadat's decision. It is not a secret that especially after As-Sadat's visit to Israel and the beginning of the Iraqi-Iranian armed conflict, the two superpowers increased their presence in the inter-Arab disagreements and their engagement in the Near and Middle East. On the other hand, for a long time there have been strong tendencies in the West, especially by the United States and the Arab governments which closely cooperate with Washington, to push the Soviet Union--as is usually said--out of the game in the Middle East.

The role of Egypt and President As-Sadat in all this has always been part of the scene. As-Sadat obviously did not hesitate to make a corresponding move although there are few who believe that by so doing his position in negotiations with Israel and in clashes with the Arab countries will be made considerably easier. One even has the impression that his position is now more difficult than ever before. After all, the Soviet presence in the Near and Middle East does not depend on relations between Moscow and Cairo but relies primarily on the inter-Arab disagreements which continue to grow.

The U.S. position too, although against its will, is becoming increasingly unenviable. After Begin's recent visit to Washington, President Reagan also convinced himself that it is impossible to reconcile U.S. interests regarding Israel with U.S. interests regarding the Arab countries which rely on the United States. As long as this lasts, and there is every prospect that this will last, the number of countries which seek and find support in Moscow will not diminish. Unless President As-Sadat gives tangible proof of Soviet conspiracy in Egypt, his decision to expel the Soviet ambassador will therefore not change anything in the very complex and tense situation in the Near and Middle East.

KUWAITI AMIR SHAYKH JABIR AS-SABAH VISITS

Met by Kraigher 16 Sep

LD161218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1141 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG)--The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, arrived today on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia. At Belgrade airport the high-ranking guest was welcomed with full state honors by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency. After greeting other Yugoslav personalities in the welcoming party, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Federal Executive Council members Petar Kostic and Stojan Matkaliev; and other personalities, the amir of Kuwait inspected the guard unit lined up in his honor, then greeted the ambassadors of the Arab countries who were there to welcome him and then made the following statement:

"It gives me great pleasure to greet you all and to convey the greetings of the people of Kuwait to the friendly Yugoslav people. To our mutual fortune our two countries are nonaligned. We appreciate very much the leading role of Yugoslavia in the cause of peace and stability in the world and we cannot forget the honorable stand of this friendly country in support of the equitable cause of the Arab people.

"It is our sincere wish to become better acquainted with your country and your people and to obtain a broader and better picture of the life in your society and of your attempts to establish social justice for your people, and also to exchange views on various questions of mutual interest. We are awaiting with pleasure the chance to promote friendly relations between our two countries."

The president of the SFRY Presidency then accompanied the amir of Kuwait to his residence in the Palace at Dedinje.

Talks Summarized

LD162236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG)--Official Yugoslav-Kuwaiti talks started this afternoon between Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait. The talks were also attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Petar Kostic, federa- secretary for finance; Stojan Matkaliiev, member of the Federal Executive Council; Paun Serbanovic, SFRY ambassador to Kuwait; and others. Apart from the amir of Kuwait, the talks were also attended by 'Abd al-Rahman as-Salim al-Atiqi, adviser to the amir's court; Jasim Khalid ad-Dawud al-Marzuq, minister of commerce and industry; 'Abd al-Latif Yusuf al-Hamad, minister of finance and planning; and several other officials.

At the very beginning of the talks it was emphasized that the cooperation between Yugoslavia and Kuwait is very good and that it gives considerable results, and that the friendly relations are permeated by full understanding between the two nonaligned countries. Today's meeting was also characterized by these relations.

During a thorough exchange of views on several topical questions of international relations, a high degree of similarity between the Yugoslav and Kuwaiti stances was expressed, as well as their identical aspiration to independence and the implementation of the original principles and aims of the policy of nonalignment. The memories of the talks which President Tito had with the amir of Kuwait during his stay in this friendly country in 1979 were also recalled.

Attention was again paid to bilateral cooperation and the desire was expressed to practice economic cooperation on a current and long-term basis.

To this end, it was agreed that the ministers taking part in the talks should hold separate meetings and inform on the results of their talks. In the desire to make this Yugoslav-Kuwaiti meeting as fruitful as possible, the ministers--it was learned--started their consultations this very evening.

Sergej Kraigher informed his guest about topical questions of the social, and especially economic development, in Yugoslavia and about the efforts to stabilize the economy, placing this within the wider context of the world economic situation and problems which emanate from it.

The exchange of views on international problems included general trends in the world, problems emanating from the competition between the bloc powers and the need to preserve the independence of all countries. In this respect, it was emphasized that detente should be continued and strengthened as a universal world process. Special attention was paid to crises in various parts of the world and especially in the Near and Middle East. This was yet another occasion to confirm the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and also to emphasize the initiatves and activities in connection with the development of the situation in the Near East.

Particular emphasis was placed, in this context, on the need for all disputes, above all those between nonaligned countries, to be resolved by peaceful means.

On the amir's initiative the talks moved on to European circumstances and the problems which are burdening the close of the Madrid CSCE meeting.

In this connection there was also discussion of the need to end the arms race, particularly in nuclear arms, and to create the preconditions for the start of real discussions and a process which would lead to a start in disarmament.

Sergej Kraigher also spoke about Yugoslavia's relations with its neighbors and Yugoslavia's unified approach based on the principles of nonalignment and good-neighborly cooperation with all neighboring countries.

The amir acquainted his hosts with Kuwait's relations with its neighbors and cooperation in the Gulf region.

Quite understandably on the occasion of an exchange of views on these and some other issues, the theme of nonalignment, the principles and aims of the policy of nonalignment and the two countries' identical aspiration toward contributing to their consistent realization in the international sphere, were constantly present.

The talks also covered the tasks which face the policy of nonalignment in connection with the complex international situation, confronted with the desire to expand the regions of bloc rivalry, and with the need to open up a path or prospect of peace and cooperation in security for all peoples of the world by resolving crises.

This very dynamic exchange of views, which lasted about 3 hours--considerably longer than was envisaged--will continue tomorrow.

Before the start of today's talks the amir of Kuwait visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial center, where he laid a wreath to President Tito. After today's first part of the Yugoslav-Kuwaiti exchange of views, Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, organized a formal dinner in honor of the high ranking guest and his entourage. This was also attended by the eight participants in the talks and by Dragoslav Markovic, Veselin Djuranovic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Milos Minic, Josip Vrhovec, Nikola Ljubicic, Zvone Dragan, Petar Kostic, Stojan Matkaliev, Nijaz Dizdarevic and other high-ranking Yugoslavs, as well as Dr Hansjoerg Hess, the Swiss ambassador and doyen of the diplomatic corps.

KRAIGHER HOLDS TALKS WITH DENMARK'S JORGENSEN

AU152022 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG)--Today Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Anker Jorgensen, prime minister of the Kingdom of Denmark, who was accompanied by the state under secretary, Peter Wiese, Hans Christensen, Danish ambassador to the SFRY, and others.

Several current problems on the internal development of the two countries and international relations were discussed during a cordial and friendly talk. The stability of the traditional friendly Yugoslav-Danish relations, the desire for constantly advancing cooperation and the need for joint efforts to expand economic cooperation were mutually especially emphasized.

The difficulties encountered, under the conditions of the world economic crises, by the economies of the two countries at different levels of development were also discussed. The enormous importance of solving the essential problems of north-south relations was pointed out in this connection. This is the road to solving not only the acute problems of developing countries but also those of developed countries.

The talks also dealt with the need to preserve and strengthen the policy of detente, the peace-loving and constructive policies of the two countries in their respective regions, the individual hotbeds of crisis and other issues.

Special attention was devoted to the disarmament problem. In this connection it was pointed out that what is involved are not only the vital problems of secuirty. It was stated that a continuation of the arms race cannot result in any significant advantages for anyone but is instead creating dangers for all and absorbing the most valuable energy and other material potentials and achievements of the human mind.

Other identical or similar preoccupations of the two countries were also discussed during the talks in which Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, Milos Melovski, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and others participated.

President Sergej Kraigher then gave a luncheon in honor of his guest, which was attended also by the wives of the Danish prime minister and the president of the Federal Executive Council, as well as by Josip Vrhovec, Zivan Vasiljevic, Ivan Dolnicar, Danish officials and other officials in addition to the participants in the talks.

PRESIDENT SENDS GREETINGS TO ZHIVKOV ON HOLIDAY

AU111508 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] Belgrade--On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency, sent greetings to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the state council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on national day, expressing best wishes for the further successes of the people of Bulgaria in the socialist building of the country.

The telegram stresses, among other things, the conviction and need for developing Yugoslav-Bulgarian cooperation in the spirit of mutual respect and good-neighborliness.

ITALIAN PAPER CARRIES TEXT OF PCI-LCY COMMUNIQUE

For the Rome L'UNITA reportage of the text of the joint communique issued in Belgrade by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] and the Italian Communist Party [PCI], following the 6-8 September visit by PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer, see the Italy & the Vatican section of the 17 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

DOLANC ADDRESS MARKS FESTIVE ANNIVERSARIES

LD130800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Kobarid 12 Sep (TANJUG)--In connection with the 40th anniversary of the rising of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the 38th anniversary of the formation of the Kobarid Republic a big rally was held today in Kobarid, a picturesque town on the Soca River. Several thousand working people and citizens of this part of Slovenia and border areas in Italy came together to mark these important anniversaries and to evoke memories of the victorious day of the national liberation struggle and the revolution.

Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke at the rally which also marked with 30th anniversary of the formation and successful work of the Kobarid Tik needles factory.

Dolanc Speech

LD130802 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0904 GMT 12 Sep 81

["Report on Dolanc's Speech at Kobarid"--TANJUG headline--quotation marks as received]

[Text] Kobarid 12 Sep (TANJUG)--Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed in his speech that meetings like the one in Kobarid today were not organized for the sake of any romantic recollections of times past, but were primarily a sign of respect for and recognition of those who had laid down their lives for all that we possess today and a sign of recognition of those whose heroic struggle had made it possible for Yugoslavia to develop successfully both domestically and in external areas.

At the same time they provide us with an opportunity to review the results of our work in the realization of the goals and tasks set both during the war of national liberation and during our post-war development. They allow us to see problems and shortcomings and to analyze experiences. They allow us to manifest--all of us together--our adherence to the policy of the LCY, our firm resolve and stanchness in further developing socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and our readiness in the defense of the country, Stane Dolanc said.

He went on to mention the successes achieved during the social development of our country which was the first in history to have turned the idea of socialist self-management into reality.

"Socialist self-management, which has opened up the broad vista of social and economic development for all of our nations and nationalities and all of our republics and provinces, has also released the creative energies of all of our people. Consequently, in the process of developing our sociopolitical and socioeconomic systems we have changed both social and economic relations so rapidly that at times we were perhaps not sufficiently aware that so dynamic and rapid a process was creating new difficulties, problems and even conflicts. At times, we were not conscious enough of some of these problems, while some we underestimated and failed to pay them due attention, and some we thought we would be able to solve with ease, as we had done before. At this moment, despite all the successes which we have achieved in the economic field, in raising the social standard of living and in developing our material resources, we are also encountering accumulated difficulties and problems. They arise, above all, from our excessive appetite and still more rapid development and for an even higher standard of living. However, we should, all of us, come to understand at long last that our development cannot be more rapid and our life cannot be better than we are capable of creating with our own hands.

The hunger for new investments in all of our republics and provinces, municipalities and local communities has led us to a situation in which much of what we invest is not covered by the value of that which we create and some investments are not justifiable enough economically, so that in effect instead of creating more value they are creating losses. If to this, we also add the hunger for unrealistic increases in the social and personal standard of living, privatism, the emergence of group-property relations, and the tendency to take into consideration only the local, municipal, provincial or republican interests and not those of the country and society as a whole, then it is not surprising that we should have found ourselves in a situation in which economic stabilization problems are becoming a foremost economic and political task. It is a task which confronts all of our society in a threatening manner and brooks no delay.

It is quite certain that these problems are even more serious because of the grave international economic crisis. However, this does not excuse us, because we should have taken that into account as well and should have known that this kind of situation would develop on the international market. It is a fact that there is no likelihood of any improvement in the international economic situation in the near future. On the contrary, it is likely to become still graver. All this demands from us, urgently and without delay, organized and increasingly broad social, economic and political action. I do not intend today to give a diagnosis of our situation, because it has already been given several times, such as at one of the most recent sessions of the LCY Central Committee. I think that we all--individuals, citizens, workers in associated labor, in local communities, in municipalities, republics and the federation--must have a clear idea of our obligations, tasks and responsibilities in the struggle to eliminate these economic problems, everyone in his own sphere and everyone in keeping with his ability and competence.

We all know that our national existence and material social and cultural development are possible only in a stable free, socialist self-managing Yugoslavia. Our nations and nationalities and our working class and working people opted for such a Yugoslavia as far back as our national liberation struggle and our socialist revolution. They have re-affirmed this orientation on innumerable occasions, in many difficult and crisis situations in our post-war developments. We are reaffirming it today again. This is why every individual in our society should understand that our future also depends on his own work, his own way of life and his participation in discussions and decisionmaking on all the problems of our society.

I think that the rapid economic development and the rapid and often unrealistic rise in the standard of living have also added a number of negative behavioral characteristics to the mentality of some of our people including: individualization; the desire for quick and easy enrichment and an easy life without work; the inability to take things seriously and, in the case of some, even a lack of interest in social problems; and appraising everything in terms of dinars or even dollars. These are people who interpret a self-managing society as a society which grants them rights and not as a society in which they have both obligations and responsibilities. It is the task of all of our self-managing organs and bodies, all of our sociopolitical organizations at this moment, beyond any doubt, to struggle to overcome these negative phenomena; it is their job to involve more working people and citizens in the better and more efficient functioning of the self-managing systems in the basic cells of our society, in the basic organizations of associated labor and the interest of communities.

The League of Communists must struggle for a greater degree of involvement of the working people in our political and self-managing life, for their greater influence in the adoption of decisions on economic, political and other problems of their environment, Stane Dolanc said. He went on to say that it should be "understood that the outcome of the battle for stabilization depends on the behavior of everyone of us as an individual, at his workplace, in social life and in his home. It is not only necessary to do more work and better work, but it is necessary to constantly raise work productivity and to keep reducing production costs.

At this moment we should be increasingly aware of the need to economize, to have a rational way of life, to ignore some of our own individual interests, and so forth. After all, comrade, I am not talking about something that is peculiar to Yugoslavia or to self-management. On the contrary, in countries that are much more highly developed the question of a more rational way of life, economizing, modesty and keeping household costs down have for a long time now been an integral part of people's private lives. What is now taking place in our country is the result of everything that we have been through. However, this is no excuse. On the contrary, let us remember the days of the national liberation struggle. Let us remember the kind of relationship between our fighting men and people in those days. Let us remember the post-war years, the problems of the period of reconstruction and rehabilitation. Let us remember the 1948 situation and we shall see that since then, despite all of our economic and political development successes we have at times somewhat neglected the development of our own awareness," Stane Dolanc said.

Dolanc went on to mention the significance of the development of the municipality as a commune and noted that it was in the present municipalities that we often had the beginning of the individualization of interests, of viewing development exclusively through the prism of our own desires, "which has led to unrealistic investment, the initiative for which was at times given by the work organizations themselves and also at times by so-called municipal factors. This is how, in different places and at times, a dangerous bureaucratic structure begins to be created, an alliance between the sociopolitcal forums and the administrative organs in the municipality who impose political attitudes, economic plans and so forth on all of the commune on the basis of their self-managing rights which they interpret in their own arbitrary way. It is often more difficult to clear things up with them than with republican or federal organs, since they feel omnipotent in their municipalities. They describe themselves as the grass roots that speaks exclusively as representatives of the working class and working people, though in fact they have little contact with the working people.

Protracted discussions have for a long time gone on in the republics, provinces and the federation and in all self-manging organs, state organs and sociopolitical organizations about the struggle for economic stabilization. I can openly state," Stane Dolanc went on, "that there are more discussions, rather than concrete and clear conclusions, which are based on a clear appraisal of the ecnomic situation and on a realistic assessment of the causes of the difficulties which have beset us than on the tasks and actions which should follow this kind of appraisal of the existing economic situation.

Whenever we speak about this we are all always in favor of economic stabilization. However, when concrete actions are discussed, the interests of one republic or province or another often prevail, while insufficient attention is paid, even at that level to common interests. This is best illustrated by the most recent discussion about paying for imported oil, as well as by many other examples. However, in the League of Communists it is clear we must find a common language and that there is nor more time left for delays in adopting solutions. This is what gives such importance to the role of the federation, which, by making use of all the means provided by our political and eocnomic systems, should create and find the basis for accord among the republics and which should, on that basis, if no accord is reached, adopt measures within its constitutional and legal terms of reference in order to make it possible to deal more effectively and speedily with the individual economic situations.

"In this connection the League of Communist demands a realistic and flexible approach, in brief the kind of appraoch which will provide incentives for those who work, those who export, those who create new values, because that is the only way to eliminate those producing losses and who want to live at the expense of others. In the recent period the work of delegate assemblies was intense and delegate assemblies should make clear the demands and views of their grassroots to the administrative organs and the state. This means that views and demands should come from the local communities, communes, republics and provinces and they should be expressed in the SFRY Assembly and Federal Administration, and all other federal organs should bear them in mind."

Stane Dolanc went on to stress that we must intensify export and do all we can to reduce imports, to find a way out of the difficult balance of payments situation with regard to foreign countries and ensure normal economic and social life. These are the first tasks of the communists in all environments and at all levels. The responsibility for the carrying out of these tasks falls on all of us. This responsibility can no longer be a symbolic one, blurred and undefined. "All those who fail to carry out the tasks entrusted to them should go. It is best that they should go on their own, but if not, then they should be asked to do so by the appropriate self-managing or state organ--the Assembly, the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance and citizens. Only if responsibility is interpreted in this way will we be able to clear up the numerous economic and even political dilemmas which confront us."

Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, went on to say that the battle for economic stabilization and the further development of self-managment was at the same time a battle for the preservation of our independence. We all see, Stane Dolanc said, that the situation in the world is not good. Economic and political problems are piling up and becoming more amd more acute. Intensified bloc rivalry continues and international relations are "resolved" from positions of force. The policy of detente is at a standstill. There are more and more examples of various forms of interference in the internal affairs of individual countries and of pressures, military interventions and subversive and destabilizing actions. The arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, is assuming proportions which threaten the survival of mankind and its civilization. The further serious deterioration also characterizes the international economic situation. The gap between the rich and poor is widening and this has a particularly adverse effect on the developing countries. In brief, the forces of imperialism, neocolonialism and hegemonism have seriously reared their head, are fomenting and causing crises and confrontations, are trying to gain mastery of the world and suppress the aspirations of nations for national, political and economic stabilization.

"The nations of Yugoslavia are deeply concerned over the steep deterioration of the international situation and the danger of war, which could lead the world to the edge of a precipice again. I know that all this worries you seriously, but unfortunately the situation is like that--the deterioration has spread to almost all spheres of international life--and faced with this fact we must not shut our eyes. Together with other nonaligned countries Yugoslavia will make the greatest possible efforts with the view to stopping the unfavorable development of international relations. We will continue our cooperation with countries of both the West and East on the basis of well-known principles. We will also do our best to strengthen good-neighborly cooperation. However, we will resist most decisvely all attempts at interference in our internal affairs and attacks on our country's integrity and security, regardless of where they come from."

"The struggle for the preservation of our freedom and independence is today also waged on the internal front and it is the struggle for improving the economic situation, for the speedier solving of current economic problems, for a continuing development of socialist self-management democracy and for the strengthening of our togetherness, brotherhood and unity. United and tied by strong fraternal links, helped by the working calss and its more decisive role in society, knowing the aims we are struggling for, inspired by the ideals of Tito and Kardelj, we are so strong that no power can defeat us. We are capable of overcoming difficulties and embarking with even greater speed on new actions in our struggle for socialism and for a happier and freer life of man. Our League of Communists--regardless of moments of weakness shown by some of its members and even forums--is capable of appraising critically the situation in which we are today, of discovering sources of weakness and slow development, of shedding light on paths and prospects for further developemnt and, the vanguard, of moving millions of people into action organized within the wide front of socialist forces. In the course of the present preparations for the 12th LCY Congress, we will discuss all this very openly and very critically; we will sum up the results and point out mistakes, without trying to avoid our own responsibility," said Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

SFRY PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD170622 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1714 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG)--The SFRY Presidency today met under the chairmanship of Sergej Kraigher. It was attended by the presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and by the highest federal officials. It considered economic trends and the implementation of conclusions of the SFRY Presidency concerning the immediate tasks in the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization.

The SFRY Presidency assessed that competent organs in the federation, socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and self-managing subjects in the organizations of associated labor had undertaken a series of concrete measures for the implementation of the SFRY Presidency's conclusions. However, the past period was rather short to eliminate the consequences of unfavorable economic trends which were fully reflected in the problems connected with the balance of payments and high rate of inflation in the past period of this year. The balance of payments' difficulties will also continue in 1982 and for several years in the future

All subjects of economic operations are obliged to make corresponding conclusions from this situation as to the current economic policy and the implementation of agreed development policies in order to concentrate all our resources on the basic tasks of the socioeconomic development. This obliges us to strengthen still more resolutely and consistently the bases of our socioeconomic system, constantly adapting the mechanism of its application and measures of economic policy to the aims and tasks of economic stabilization.

The presidency assessed that the present practice confirmed the correctness and topicality of the presidenty's conclusions as regards the immediate measures to implement the economic stabilization which were adopted in June this year. It is therefore necessary to continue, through the entire activity of all subjects of economic operations and especially through the preparation of measures of economic policy for 1982, a resolute and consistent application of these conclusions in order to reduce the consequences of inflation and unfavorable relations in foreign trade to the smallest possible degree.

At the same time, the presidency considers that in order to eliminate the reasons of instability, it is necessary to start determining and implementing a comprehensive, long-term program of economic stabilization with an elaborated complex of mutally coordinated and consistent measures. In keeping with the system of continuous planning and the existing economic situation, the social plan of Yugoslavia and agreements on the social plan as well as the plans of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and the planning acts of other self-managing subjects must be adapted to this program. To this end, corresponding activities must be undertaken without delay.

OFFICIALS, LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSS KOSOVO

Dizdarevic's Address at Rally

LD132323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Trnovo, 13 Sep (TANJUG)--In Trnovo near Sarajevo, a celebration took place today to mark the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Kalinovik partisan detachment. This traditional mass rally, attended by several thousand people from Trnovo, Sarajevo, Kalinovik, Foca and other nearby municipalities, was addressed by Nijaz Dizdarevic, member of the LCY Central Committee. Among other things, he said:

In our joint struggle, each nation and nationality won its equality relying its own strength.

It was not given as a gift to anyone, but the struggle itself was only possible within the framework of our togetherness and thanks to the fact that we relied on each other. It was due to their joint efforts in the creation of new Yugoslavia that our nations and nationalities were able to win their freedom and everything we have today.

Speaking about counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, Nijaz Dizdarevic stressed that the principal aim of the counterrevolutionary action in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo was to alienate Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Muslims, Turks, Romanies and others living in the province. This meant the destruction of togetherness and equality which we had been building there, as in the entire Yugoslavia, for a period of 40 and more years under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavis, the LCY and Tito.

Nationalist hatred which Albanian nationalists want to inflame is aimed particularly at the Serbian people, Dizdarevic said, who have made an enormous contribution in the struggle against the treason of the Chetniks, against greater Serbian nationalism and hegemonism of the Karadjordjevics and for the SFRY we are building today. The Serbian people, led by the League of Communists, today decisively resist a revival of the greater Serbian nationalist reaction to the Kosovo events. It has appeared in some environments and has offered hatred toward the entire Albanian people instead of the defense and further strengthening of brotherhood and unity. Dizdarevic added:

"Jeopardizing this heritage, the counterrevolution wanted to jeopardize the foundations on which Yugoslavia rests, and to destroy its integrity by relying on fascist remnants and reactionary cold war forces in the world which support them. If this was a case of someone trying to test our resistance, they received a clear and decisive answer: We have not allowed and we will not allow anyone to jeopardize this country's integrity, its federal system, its self-management socialism and its independence regardless of where the threat comes from.

"We shall suppress any such attempt with all the means at our disposal. At the same time, Albanian and all communists and socialistically oriented citizens and sociopolitical organizations in the province have mobilized all their forces in a struggle which is registering significant results for the political unmasking of this activity. In this struggle for a lasting political and general stabilization of the situation--which is a long-term one both in terms of the damage already done and by virtue of the fact that these reactionary antisocialist tendencies cannot be uprooted without a decisive struggle for socialist self-management democracy and association with associated labor and nations and nationalities throughout Yugoslavia, and against bureaucratic deformation within the context of this struggle--they have the full support and assistance of our entire country and all its forces and potential. This will make it possible for the autonomy of the province within the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and as a constituent element of the federation laid down by the constitution, to be carried out consistently in practice", said Dizdarevic.

A telegram of greetings was sent from the rally to the SFRY presidency and the presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

Kosovo Organizations

LD170524 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1942 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Pristina, 16 September (TANJUG)--The political and security situation in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo continues to improve.

The above was established today at the consultations of representatives of the municipal party forums of Kosovo, the Yugoslav autonomous province where anti-Yugoslav nationalist and irredentist unrests occurred last spring. Consultation participants, it is stressed in the communique released, particularly focussed on the question of the development of inter-nationality relations, as the principal precondition for strengthening the brotherhood and unity of all nations and nationalities living in Kosovo.

It was also stressed that primary goals of the ideological-political activity in Kosovo must be the stabiliztion of the economy, the elimination of weaknesses in the work of self-management organs, cadre strengthening and the suppression of the enemy propaganda from Albania.